

2/ *J. Hulse*

Balto 1820

79 Small

Surgeon General's Office

LIBRARY

Petition *Rare Case*

No. 12577. 2





A

Course of Lectures

on

The Theory and Practice

of

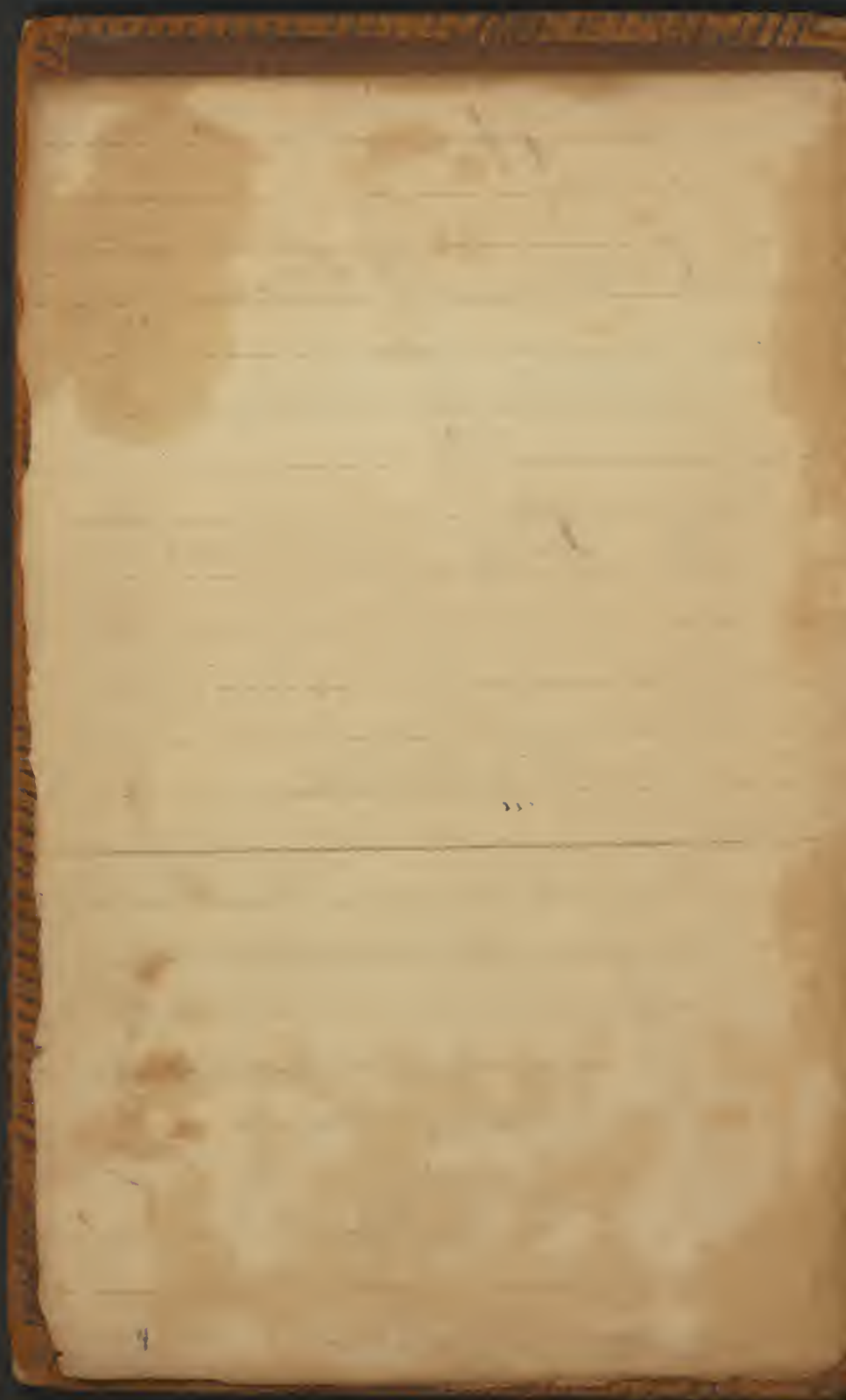
12570

Medicine.

By Benjamin Rush M.D.

Professor in the University of Pennsylvania.

from November 1790
to February '91



The following notes were copied
from a Manuscript presented by my
worthy friend Dr. Benj. F. Thompson
of Long-Island — Pulse Batt.
July 3rd 1820 —

Copy of Dr. Thompson's Letter
Setauket June 26. 1820

Dr. Friend — I know not that I
could make you a more valuable pres-
ent than a copy of manuscript lec-
tures, taken in short hand in the year
1790 by Elisha^h N. Smith (formerly one
of the joint Editors of the Medical
Repository) from Dr. Rush's Lectures
on the practice of Medicine in Philadel-
phia — I copied them many years ago
by permission of a friend whose father
was a particular friend of Smith.
Smith died in the first visitation of
yellow fever, at New-York in the vigour
of his youth & in the very bud of prom-

ices — Had he lived it is fair
to presume that he would at this time
have held the first station among med-
ical men; nor was he less distinguish-
ed for the ardour with which he pur-
sued & mastered every branch of natu-
ral science & philosophy —

Preface

The following volume consists of notes taken down
at the reading of the different Lectures. In copying them I
have omitted many things which were imperfectly obtain-
ed; some entire dissertations, which might be pro-
-cured more at large in books, & the Histories of Diseases,
wherever they would be supplied. by Dr. Cullen's "First Lines
of the Practice of Physic" — The work now stands as a
monument of the joint labours of my fellow stu-
-dent Mr. Robert Johnston & myself — And it
is not without some pride that I thus write my
name with his, whose talents for observation &
abilities for Medical Researches, promise him a
distinguished rank among the great Physicians of the
Nineteenth Century — E. H. Smith
New York Sept. 10. 1792 —

A Course of Lectures &c.

The first was merely an introductory lecture: the second and third were on the Blood. The Dr. gave account of the nature of the Blood and refuted the opinions of Lector & Airino-my. X In the fourth Lecture he began to consider

Animal Pathology.

Life is a forced state: which is constantly perceived by stimuli.

Stimuli are either direct or indirect.

Each order of Stimuli is still further divided into External & Internal.

The External Direct Stimuli are, Heat, light, exercise, sound, & pure air.

The Internal are, Food, Drinks, Chyle, a certain tension of the glands, Exercise of the understanding, & exercise of the passions, particularly, Love,

X See Cullen's Physiology & Materia Medica

6
Causes of Diseases &c—
Hope, Joy & Anger.

The External Indirect Stimuli are Cold, Darkness, Silence, Fear, a certain sense of shame, Grief & Abstinences.—

The Internal are merely an abstraction of Direct Stimuli.

When direct stimuli act to a certain degree, they produce a state of the body, or of the system, called Excitement. This, when carried beyond health, becomes indirect debility.

That principle in the system on which stimuli act to produce excitement, is called Excitability.—

Debility is the predisposing cause of almost all diseases. Debility is either direct or indirect. Direct debility is produced by the abstraction of customary stimuli. Indirect debility, by the excess of the action of direct stimuli.

Of the remote

Causes of Diseases &c

7

The causes of Diseases begin their operation on the human body, even before its birth, For we may ascribe many diseases to which children are liable, to,

1. The excessive dissipation, improper dresses and aliments of wealthy parents: and the great labour, want, & bad clothing of poor parents.
2. The extreme ignorance & negligence of Midwives — through which children frequently ^{receive} violent contusions & lacerations.
3. The custom which some midwives have, of washing new-born children with ardent spirits.
4. The first diet. It being of an improper nature, or if proper, given in too large quantities.
5. The early dress of infants — from its tightness.
6. The administration of ardent spirits.

Causes of Diseases. —

in the way of aliment or medicine

7 — Premature applications to study — long confinement, tyranny of School-masters, & these not infrequently united —

8 — Excessive exertions of body in their plays &c. —

9 — The changes which take place in the body, in the passage from childhood to puberty, & from Puberty to manhood —

10 — Food, either from excess or deficiency — from too great proportion of animal, producing indirect debility; or of vegetable, occasioning Direct debility —

11 — The use of Tea, Coffee, & things of this nature —

12 — The deficiency of nourishment. —

14 — Excessive labour & want of exercise.

Causes of Diseases —

9

- 15 — Tight ligatures. The collar, waist & knee-bands & fashionable short-clothes of men & the stays of women. —
- 16 — Dress unaccommodated to the weather & climate.
- 17 — The quality of dress — Linen being often used when woollen ought to be. —
- 18 — Air injuring by its sensible qualities — heat, cold, dryness, & moisture. Heat is an universal stimulus — Cold is a sedative — This discovery of the nature of cold has constituted an era in Medicine. — — —
- 19 — Cold. — —
- 20 — The alternate action of heat & cold. —
- 21 — Moisture.
- 22 — Dryness. —
- 23 — Miasmas and contagions. —
- 24 — Excess or deficiency of the action of the mental powers. —

10. Causes of Diseases ~

- 25 ~ Passions of the mind. Mirth & joy in excess are indirect debilitants; Grief, fear, Shame & guilt, direct debilitants. Debt is likewise the cause of very great direct debility - operating even to the production of madness, Despair, & Death.
- 26 ~ Certain amusements, Hunting, gaming, & Dancing when long continued. Particularly the two last, as they are chiefly carried on in the night exposing the body to the unfavourable influence of night-air and robbing it of its proportionate rest ~
- 27 ~ Long continued employments of the mind, in literary pursuits, occasioning indirect Debility &
- 28 ~ Excessive indulgence of the Venereal appetite.
-
- * See Essay on Health

Causes of Diseases -

- 29. ~~Long continued employment of the mind~~
- 29 ~ Mechanical & Chemical occupations. X
- 30 ~ The operations of a false taste. In the use of Tobacco & Opium. -
- 31 ~ War. It frequently places men in a situation, where they are either without any or very bad provisions; exposes them to all the disadvantages which arise from a partial supply of water; to the ill effect of long & forced marches; the debilitating operations of Idleness; & the vices which flow from it; the bad influence of night air; to long continued absence from home.
- 32 ~ Commerce is another very constant cause of Disease by alluring people to climates inimical to their constitutions; & exposing them to the disorders of other countries.

From a review of the various causes which operate on the human body to produce disease, we are almost tempted to consider

X See Ranozini -

12 What is a Disease ~ Kinds of Causes. -

the state of man as one continued warfare with all around him. -

But let us not arraign the conduct of Providence; God is infinitely good, & will ever consult the happiness of all.

(Here Dr. Rush went into the proofs of the necessity of disease.)

A Disease, is that condition of the body & mind, when the actions of them are not performed at all or with difficulty ~

Causes are of Four kinds
1. Remote. 2nd Predisposing. 3rd Occasional. 4th Proximate. -

A Symptom, is an apparent deviation from health. There are three kinds of symptoms ~ viz. 1. Symptoms of the disease. 2nd of the cause 3rd of the symptoms.

The symptoms of the disease arise from the remote cause.

The symptoms of the cause, from the predisposing cause; & the symptoms

Diagnosis - Indications - Remedies

13

of the symptoms from the occasional & proximate causes.

The functions of the System are three -

1. The Animal - 2nd The Vital - 3rd The Natural -

1. The animal functions are those on which sensation depends - by which motion is performed, & we are renewed in our offspring -

2. The Vital are those on which life immediately depends. &

3. The natural, are those by which the body is supported.

The Diagnosis, is that complication of symptoms which distinguishes one disease from another.

The Prognosis is that judgement which is formed of what the events will be from considering the symptoms

Diseases are divided into idiopathic and symptomatic - and they are still further divided into Natural & Artificial.

Diagnostics & Remedia
 Natural are those which attack men in
 the most simple state of society as
 Fevers, Inflammations &c —

Artificial Diseases are those which
 arise from refinement, luxury & dissipa-
 tion & are chiefly of the nervous kind +

The Indications of cure are to be taken
 from the proximate cause

Remedies are either Natural or Ar-
 -tificial. The Natural, are the powers of
 nature. The Artificial are those ta-
 -ken from the Materia Medica

Diseases are general, arising from
 one cause, or Local from several causes.

Diseases are sometimes, both general &
 local. As the Phlegmon is local in
 the first, but may proceed so far as to
 effect the whole system. —

+ In support of this it may be remarked that in the time of
 Sydenham, 66,000 of 100,000 of the diseases of London were fevers.
 but at present only 10,000 of 100,000 are fevers —

Of Fevers. 15

In the following Lectures he treats,

1. Of the most frequent diseases. Under this head will be comprehended, Fevers, Hemorrhages, Exanthemata & Profluvia.
2. Of Nervous Diseases.
3. Of Diseases from the lodgement of air & water in the different parts of the body.
4. Of Diseases which effect the size colour & texture of the skin.
5. Of Local Diseases.
6. Of Diseases peculiar to Women, Children Old people & Negroes.
7. And to subjoin an account of the diseases mentioned in the old & new Testaments.

FEVERS, are idiopathic diseases, and are known by a frequent pulse, coming on after a horror, or some degree of cold shivering; considerable heat; many of the functions injured; the strength diminished, especially that of the limbs.†

† In this place the Dr. Rush refuted the opinion of Morbific Matter being the cause of disease.

All general diseases, with but few exceptions, depend on some predisposing cause - Debility -

Inflammatory Diseases arise from,

1. - The stimulus of Heat.
2. - External violence -
3. - The chemical or Mechanical action of extraneous substances -
4. - The increased impetus of the Blood.
5. - Cold; in a degree, not equal to the production of gangrene.

Local Inflammation depends, secondarily, on the over stretching of the vessels.

That cold debilitates may be proved,

1. - From the similarity of the effects of heat & Cold on the human body. Thus the inhabitants of the Indies & the North exhibit similar signs of Debility. The scurvy, too, rages in both countries.
2. - But more perfectly from actual experiment. A student of Dr. Brown immersed himself in snow. The usual signs

Theory of Fevers &c 17

of debility came on, and were allowed to proceed till the pulse could hardly be felt in the wrist. The same effects followed the immersion of another student in water. —

Having proved that debility is the predisposing cause of all fevers, not excepting those of the most-inflammatory kind; I proceed next to deliver the proximate cause of all fevers. This I take to be irregular action, in the Arterial system, from excess or deficiency of action in the vital or moving powers. — Between the excess & deficiency of action in fever, there is a certain intermediate state of action partaking of both. It is called partial excitement by Dr. Cullen; & asthenic inflammation by Dr. Brown. I have called the action of the arterial system in fevers, irregular, to distinguish it from that excess of action, which takes place after violent exercise, & that deficiency which follows fatigue, or any debilitating power. The action of the Arteries

Theory of Fevers &c -

in both those cases, is ^{irregular} irregular; & affords a very different sensation from that which we feel in the pulse of a patient labouring under a fever. In short, this irregular action, in the arterial system, in fevers, is, in other words nothing but a convulsion in the arterial system. It appears to be seated in the muscular fibres of the Arteries. This is the case I infer from the analogy between Fevers & convulsions of the nervous system.

1. - Convulsions are preceded by debility; so are fevers.
2. - In convulsions there is a jerking in the Artery perceived by the finger: So there is in fever.
3. - There is in convulsions a coldness of the extremities observable: So there is in fevers.
4. - Are convulsions in the nervous system attended with alternate action & remission?
So they are in Fevers.
5. - Do convulsions of the nervous system under certain circumstances, impair the Functions of the Brain? So do fevers.
6. - Do convulsions of the nervous system

Theory of Fevers &c 19

return at regular & irregular periods?

So do fevers.

7. Are convulsions in the nervous system attend-

ed with excess & deficiency of regular action?

Yes, they are. The former appear in Hydropho-
bia & the first stage of Tetanus; & the latter
in Hypochondriasis & Syncope. ~

The same extremes appear in Fevers. As
in the Rheumatism & Pleurisy; Typhus & Inti-

8. ~ Are there intermediate degrees of action
in the convulsions of the nervous system?

Yes there are; they appear in Epilepsia & Hysteria

So there are in Fevers. These intermediate
degrees of action in Fevers are in the Synochus
of Dr Cullen. From all these facts & analogies,
I do not hesitate to admit, irregular action,
or a convulsion of the arterial system, to be
the proximate cause of Fevers. ~ ~ ~ ~

Nature is simple & frugal in all her operations.
She never makes use of two instruments to ac-
complish that which she can effect with
one. As the predisposing cause of all

Theory of Fevers. &c

general diseases is one, so is the proximate cause. Nor is irregular action, or convolution, the agent of disorder in the animal body alone. It extends through all nature. The natural, moral, & political worlds every where exhibit marks of it. Hurricanes Earthquakes, Deformity, Vice, Misery, Tyranny, & Slavery are all the effects of irregular action. ... They are all deviations from the order which was imposed on the universe, when it came first from the hands of the great Creator. —

Let us next enquire what are the exciting causes of this irregular action or convolution in the arterial system. The causes are either direct or indirect stimuli.

The indirect stimuli consist in the abstraction of impression, Silence & Darkness excite motions only from the absence of sound & light. — I said formerly that there existed in every animal body, Excitement & Excitability. They are frequently

Theory of Fevers &c

21

changed into one another - E-G- In a man apparently dead from drowning, the whole excitement of his system is changed into excitability. They are frequently changed into one another. In the Ionic Madness nearly all the Excitability of the system is changed into Excitement...

That the absence of stimulus, or, that the debility alone will induce Fever, without any direct stimulus, I infer, from the effects of Fear, & Grief, upon the human body. They both appear to produce Fever, without the intervention of stimulus of any kind. Of this I have some doubt. I wish I could prove that there could be no Fever without direct stimulus. May not the obstructing matter produced in the extremities of the arteries, by the debility of fear & grief, become acrid & stimulate the system into irregular & febrile action? The disposition implanted in the system to right itself or restore its equilibrium, has been ascribed by Dr Stahl

Theory of Fevers &c
 to the *Anima Medica*, & by Dr Cullen
 to the *Vires naturae medicatrices*. But the
 principle is devoid, not only of all intelligence
 but possesses no healing power of any kind.

It appears to be the blind effort of matter
 and is as much the effect of physical neces-
 - sity, as the falling of a stone, when thrown
 into the air, or the direction of a plant toward
 the sun, when confined in a green-house.

I do not object to the power, therefore, but
 to the names, which have been given to
 this blind & physical agency of nature in
 diseases. Instead of a better term, I shall
 call it the *Vis . . . Naturae*.

The exciting causes which act directly in
 producing fevers, are, chiefly, Spirituous & Ferment-
 - ed liquors; & matter detained or formed in
 the capillary vessels, miasmata, Contagion
 & external violence.

Heat is the principal exciting cause
 of *Inflammatory Fevers*.

This, Gentlemen, is a short account of

Causes of Inflammatory Fevers.

~~inflammatory fevers~~ my Theory of Fevers.
You will oblige me by examining every part
of it with the utmost scrutiny.

If it be not well formed the sooner it is over-
thrown the better; but if it be proved by rea-
son & facts; I hope it will lead to more sim-
plicity in the cure of fevers, than has hi-
-therto been proposed. They leave to add fur-
ther, that the history of the different kinds, or,
to speak more accurately, of the different de-
grees of fever & the methods of cure, which I
shall deliver hereafter will lead to many
facts which will tend to establish the propo-
-sited cause which has been mentioned.

This principal of irregular action
or convulsion in the arterial system, was
hinted at by Dr. Cullen under the term of
Reaction; in one disease only; but it is
entirely denied or overlooked by Dr. Brown &
hence the principle defect or danger of his
system.

24- Causes of Inflammatory Fever.

I hope to prove hereafter, that this irregular action or convulsion, exists not only in one disease, but in a large proportion of the diseases of mankind.

I said formally, that Heat was the principle exciting cause of Inflammatory Fevers. This is proved;

1. ~ They are unknown in countries which are uniformly cold or warm. The winter fevers of Russia & Sweden are rather of the peptic kind.
2. ~ They generally appear in the spring & fall after changes in the temperature of the air.
3. ~ Pleuritis commonly attacks people in the night after getting into a warm bed...
4. ~ In intermittents the application of heat, frequently gives the fever an inflammatory turn. Hence we often see patients who enter our Hospital with fevers purely intermittent, from the warmth of the rooms in which stoves are kept, have thence put

Causes of Inflammatory Fevers. on an inflammatory appearance.

5. ~ Cold increases the appetite; which dis-
-poses us to take in too great a quanti-
ty of nourishing food; this creates a ful-
ness in the system; & thus is an exciting
cause of inflammatory Fevers. From the
operation of all these causes, the vessels
become more tense, & perhaps more dense;
and are filled with a greater quantity
of blood.

The persons most liable to inflamma-
tory diseases are, young, labouring people,
and those who use violent exercise; such
as skating &c. These diseases are most
common in the country. Sometimes they
arise from direct debility; as in the city,
after a long turn of cold weather. They are
almost unknown in high life. The man-
ners of the luxurious, rather dispose them to
Nervous diseases. ~

There are inflammations without inflammatory

Indications of cure in Inflamm: fever action. These are internal & arise from want of excitability.*

The chilly fit & spasm are no parts of the fever; but are only the accidental concomitants of debility. They are symptoms of an approaching fever, and are known from the recess of the blood from the capillaries. It may seem strange that such violent effects, should proceed from so trifling a cause; but to understand this we must turn our attention to the operations of nature in other parts of the system.

In the Natural, Moral & Political world the analogy every where holds good. We shall see in every thing the same proportion between cause & effect. Nature is one —

The Indications of cure in Inflammatory diseases must be taken —

* Here Dr. Rush read a passage from Dr. Queen of Sumatra giving an account of dry-belly-ache & its method of cure.

Indications of Cure &c 27

1. From a knowledge of the remote & predisposing causes.
 2. From the symptoms of inflammation attending the Disease.
 3. From a knowledge of the age & constitution of the patient.
 4. From a knowledge of the patient's previous habits, with respect to disease. Pleurisies are apt to become habitual. A person died of the 43rd Feb of a pleurisy, & there is a person in this city who has had 2 attacks of it.
 5. By attending to the country or late place of residence of the patient. Dr. Fothergill attended an American gentleman in London, & not considering the difference of the climate & state of society, bled him, too sparingly. The consequence was an abscess formed, which broke inwardly & outwardly. He recovered his health by travelling three years in the South of Europe.
- + See in History the case of a girl who had swelled legs after an Interm.

Pulse, &c

6. — From the pulse. This is hard, jerking
 an full; without much quickness; be-
 ing seldom higher than 100.

Remarks on the Pulse. —

1. — It should be felt with the fingers.
2. — With the fingers of one hand only.
3. — Attention should be paid to the position
 of the body, The pulse is slowest when
 the patient lies on his back. Quickened
 by lying on his side; a little quicker
 when he is sitting up. Quicker still when
 standing up & quickest when sitting by the fire.
4. — Regard is to be paid to the different states of
 the system in respect to food, drink, stim-
 ulants & sleep. The pulse is slowest in sleep.
5. — To the passions of the mind, particular-
 ly to Hope, Fear & Anger. And to the ex-
 -ercise of the understanding.

It will be proper to ask the patient what
 he has been doing —

Whilst feeling the pulse of a lady who
 had the Hepatitis, bleeding was recom-

- mended. The pulse instant-
ly sunk, so as to be scarcely perceptible.
In about 10 minutes it became as at first.
She would never submit to bleeding: and
died of an abscess.

6. - Attention should be paid to the differ-
ent position of the arm. It should always
be free from pressure. Pronation is best. -

7. - The state of the Physician being different:
at different times, he should always feel
the pulse in the same position. Sitting is best.

In different cases, silence should be pro-
- cured & the physician should even shut his eyes.

8. - It is necessary to remember that the pulse
is always quicker in infants, & slower in
old people, than in persons middle-aged.

Indeed the pulse of old people is hardly quick-
- ened at all by an inflammatory disease:
but it is rendered fuller & more regular. The
pulse of persons about 80 is apt to stop. This
was first observed by Morgagni -

9. - The pulse should always be felt in

30. Pulse &c

both wrists, as sometimes by the different distributions of the Arteries, there is a difference between the right & left arm.

10. ~ Where the one arm is exposed to cold, the allowance should be made for that exposure. Cold renders the pulse more slow. Therefore the pulse of that arm which has been kept in bed, should be felt. And if both have been exposed, they should be put in bed till they become warm & then the pulse should be felt.

The pulse gives more important signs of the state of the system than any one thing else. It may be considered the Dial. plate of the body in sickness. ~ ~ ~

The chief affections of the pulse which require attention are strength, fulness and hardness. Quickness is important but not so much so as the three former.

Almost every disease is preceded by certain symptoms which indicate approach. Thus a pain & coldness in the back,

Phenomena of Inflammation &c. 31-
precide an uterine hemorrhagy.
a lightness of the head & defect of vision the
piles &c &c.

1.

Are there any means of knowing when in-
flammatory diseases are approaching?

Yes there are; they are known to be coming
on by costiveness, dulness, a preternatural
- oral appetite; restlessness; weakness &c -

2 -

Are there any means of preventing them?

Yes there are. The means of prevention are,

1. Rest.

2. Fasting from gross & strongly nourishing food.

3. Warm, mild & diluent drinks.

4. A dose of opium by removing indirect
debility from the system.

No dependance can be placed on the pow-
ers of nature; which are only a physical neces-
sity. The means of removing the

morbid excitement, or excess of irregular action
of the Arterial system are,

Phenomena of Inflam^y Fevers.

I *un* Bloodletting. This should be done.

1. From a large orifice.
2. Generally from the arm only.
3. Frequent in small quantities. Interposing lenient purges on the days you do not bleed.
4. Bleeding is proper in all ages. A child 3 years old was bled 3 times in a pleurisy with success.
5. Bleeding is proper at all times, in Women; even in menstruation, & pregnancy. A woman was bled ten or eleven times during a course of Pneumonia.

II. *un* Cold air. The heat of the body is supposed to be 62° of Fahrenheit. If the heat in sickness be as high as 100° , the temperature of the room should be 32° , and it ought to obtain the debilitating effect of cold to be still lower. This is only proper when pure inflammatory diathesis prevails. A man who had the gout in the winter of 1788, was so exquisitely sensible that he could not bear the sight of a lighted brand.

Cure of Inflammation &c

33-

He lay in a cold room & recovered.

A gentleman with an inflammatory fever became delirious. It was winter. He arose in the night, dressed himself all but his shoes & went through the snow, all over the Town. He returned just as the family had discovered that he was absent; refused having a physician, sent for; would not go again to bed, but, sat up; and was well.

A Swede crept from his bed to a creek and it was frozen - he broke the ice; drank & returned; in consequence of this, he recovered.

from the small pox.

III. - Sitting up in a chair, several hours in a day

1. It delivers the body from its own too great heat, acquired by lying too long in bed.
2. It exposes the body to cool air.
3. It gently debilitates the body. A lady who had Pneumonia was bled. A Diarrhea coming on after; I was afraid to repeat the bleeding. I obliged her to get out of bed &

Cure of Inflammation &

set up. She recovered, though it was slowly.

IV. ~ Vomiting. This is best done with Emet.

Tart. It is well to mix it with nitre or Glauber's salts; Seneka & Snake root act much in the same way & seem to be a kind of vegetable Tartar Emetic.

It sweats & produces a slight nausea.

V. ~ Neutral salts, Nitre, Glauber's salts

Spt. ellinder & as sudorifics

VI. ~ By removing stimulating powers:

1. By avoiding thinking. News which will induce thought, business; receiving visits & a noisy nurse.
2. Darkness should be procured.
3. All noise that can be, should be avoided.
4. Animal food & stimulating food of all kinds should be avoided. The diet should be of Sago, salsp, panada, gruel &c.
5. Thirst must be removed. Barley water with raisins, hot water poured on new apples, & suffered to cool, make proper drinks.

Cure of Inflammation & 35

VII. ~ Purgings. The bowels should be opened once a day. Glysters are proper.

Blisters are only proper at the close of Inflammatory diseases ~.

The warm bath is not proper in inflammatory diseases; only when there is a deficiency of regular action.

Opium is not to be used in Inflammatory fevers. Mercury under certain restrictions, may be useful. The purposes for which Mercury is used are, 1st as Evacuant. 2nd As a diffusible stimulant. 3rd. In inflammatory Fever it may be employed only as a purge. In a dose of 5 or 6 grains it opens all the mucous glands.

Medicine can only cure, Inflammatory Fever by resolution ~.

May there not be in Nature some medicine, which can take down the Arterial Convulsion, without the use of the tedious method of cure now in practice?

The Indians cure a Pleurisy by suspending themselves by the arm of the side

Cure of Inflammation &

affected, on the limb of a tree, or a beam in their cabins. — Don Ullsa says that, when the Spaniards have been partially wet, they run all over into a Creek; & thus prevent a cold.

The remote causes of fever, from an excess of action in the Arterial system - are

1. Marsh Effluvia. 2. Human Effluvia
3. Cold. 4. Excessive Heat. 5. Fear. 6. Grief.
7. Mephitic air & poison. 8. Certain substances stimulating the Alimentary Canal.

1.

Marsh Effluvia are produced by the action of heat, after much moisture, raising exhalations

They are of vegetable origin*.

Clearing a country renders it unhealthy, till a cultivation has taken place, equal to the effect to the wood before standing. —

Going from an impure into a pure air will frequently produce fever old people often

* See Howard on poisons.

Effluvia, Marsh &c ~

die, when they remove from aqueous countries. During the late war, being in the hospital, in a very foul room, dressing foetid ulcers, no sickness of stomach was felt; but on coming into the open air, a nausea & disposition to vomit, was immediately perceived.

A sea air or a country air, are good: but on the sea shore, where a mixture of both takes place it is unhealthy + Equable weather is always healthy +

2.

Human effluvia are produced;

1. By want of cleanliness. Perhaps linen is more favourable to their production than woollen.
2. By confinement. Especially in a crowd.

This is supposed to produce the plague in Egypt. The people crowding together during the inundation.

The House of commons in England ordered the galleries to be cleared.
See Winterringham. + See Doct. Percival.

Human Effluvia —

Four persons, who were desirous to hear the debates, concealed themselves in the upper story. There was a pole which served as a ventilator, at which they took turns to hear. They were all seized with a fever & three died.

3. — By low animal foods.

4. — By depression of mind. Hence we may perceive how war, Pestilence & Famine are so commonly connected.

A human body can infect itself by effluvia exhaled within itself. Thus is the jail fever produced.

Perspirable matter is retained in the capillaries, which stimulates the system & produces disease.

— 3. —

Cold — by debilitating, & favouring contagion. 1. By its intensity. 2. By its duration.

3. By its being joined with moisture. 4.

By being applied by a current of air. —

& Mr. Thompson from New York

Phenomena of Fever.

who had recovered from a fever of this kind, so far as to be down stairs, sat 2 or 3 hours in an entry, thro' which a current of air passed; on being desired, he withdrew - he was attacked that night with a return of the fever & died in 2 or 3 days after.

5.~ With its alternating with heat.

6.~ By debilitating the system.

7.~ By depriving it of usual heat.

8.~ By the body's being exposed to the action of heat & cold at the same time.~

4.~

Heat rising so high as to give indirect debility

5.~

Fear.~ The plague always makes its greatest ravages in its beginning. Physicians & nurses are seldom attacked with it; which may be owing to their not being under the operation of fear.~

Fear can produce a fever. ~~For by~~
the abstraction of much stimulus as joy & hope.

E.G. The common fever known by heat
& thirst.

6

Grief alone can produce a fever. It is by
the abstraction of such stimuli as ^{hope} joy & ~~love~~
fun

Mephitic Air, poisons of all kinds & lightning.

8

Certain substances stimulating the ali-
mentary canal produce fever. Aliments
which remain long in the stomach with-
out being digested. Animal substances,
particularly which have been kept till they
have acquired a degree of putrefaction.

I was called a few days since, to a gen-
tleman who had been seized with a colic,
vomiting, pain in the head & an efflor-
escence, like that which appears in pear
latina. He had eaten Cod. fish the day
before, for dinner. The fish was supposed
to be tainted. -- Some sailors
caught several Dolphins. The cabin

Of Contagions... 41

passengers dined upon them the first day & no bad effects followed. The sailors dined on the rest the succeeding day, & were all seized as the above mentioned gentlemen.

Of Contagions.

1. Some contagions affect different animals differently.

2. Some — — — — — sexes & ages —

3. Some — — — — — colours —

The Creole women in the W. Indies never have the Yellow Fever. When it was epidemic in S. Carolina, it did not according to Dr. Lining affect the Negroes. Those of Jamaica, says Dr. Hume, never do have it. It was observable

at the first settlement of Spaniards, that the white people frequently had epidemics to which the Indians were not liable. & vice versa.

4. Some contagions affect brutes & not men, & vice versa

5. Some — — — — — both men & brutes &

See Dr. Keith on the diseases of Ireland

Of Contagions

The late influenza affected Cats, Dogs &c.
Is there any way of preventing these diseases, by destroying the Effluvia? yes there is.

1. Does destroy marsh effluvia: An human Contagion is destroyed by heat & fresh air. Dr. Blane remarks that sick people sailing from London to the West Indies, in proportion as they drew near to them recover their health: & vice versa.

2. By White washing.

3. By Sprinkling the room with vinegar, or burning gun-powder or sulphur in it.

There were on board of admiral Hawke's fleet, several sailors who had the jail fever. This was before an action. And after the action was begun several were observed to leave their berths. And after it was over, there was no one who had the disease. A man whose name
See Howard on prisons

Of Contagions

43

ily had been attacked by intermittents every fall, removed into a new house which he had built. The house was painted with too much sulphur & smelt very disagreeably. This family missed the custom any attack that year.

4. By Trees near a house. provided they are not too near. This may be effected either by their absorbing the Effluvia, or exhaling pure air.

5. By the Volatile Alkali arising from putrefying human faeces. The cities of Madrid & Edinburgh are particularly healthy. The plague in London was ~~not~~ checked by opening the Sewers & Rivers.

6. By Cutivation. 7. By Cleanliness. 8 By a constant supply of fresh air. 9 By anointing with palm oil or Bear's grease. 10 By generous diet & cordial drinks. Particularly in the Morning. Salt Meat is one of the best Cordials. Even

Of Contagions

Spirits may be useful here.

11. By avoiding Fatigue. 12. By agreeable warmth procured particularly by flannel, spirits & cork soled shoes. 13. By avoiding the morning & night air in aqueous countries. Those planters who rise early are seldom known to be long-lived.

14. By frosts, heavy rains & winds. 15. By a firm mind produced by a constant reliance on Providence.

Mr. Howard says, this united with cheerfulness, enabled him to visit every abode of disease uninjured.

These diseases are much less frequent now, than they were an hundred yrs. ago.

No preventative of the measles is yet discovered.

General Remedies.

1. Blood-Letting. The pulse is generally full & hard, but sometimes weak & oppressed.

Bleeding is in both cases equally proper, if other symptoms of irregular action prevail.

See Hurham on air & Dr Blane & Lee & Lind.

General Remedies ~ 45

It is proper only in the beginning, & should then be very moderate.

2. Emetics. These are only to be employed when nature has not discharged the bile; tho' sometimes allowable where there is debility, to rouse the system.

3. Purges; These are safer than Emetics. Glauber's Salt & Manna are particularly proper & should be repeated every day or two. There is perfect safety in giving purges when the tongue is moist. Clysters are useful, & should be exhibited every day; sometimes twice a day.

Then cold drinks are always proper, particularly if acidulated.

5. Cold air, this should be used as a debilitating power.

6. Cold Bath; this has been used with great effect in Breslau in Silesia. A person who at London in 1664 had the plague, while he was delirious, escaped from his friends

46. General Remedies &c

& plunged into the Thames, saw across
& was well.

For By avoiding all the causes of excite-
ment. Removing the faces & urine, as soon
as discharged; cleaning the mouth & tongue;
changing the Linen & sheets every day, Cham-
-ging & correcting the air by making a fire,
by twigs of trees, - by pouring vitriolic acid on
chalk - opening the furniture in the room -
removing the curtains & wood work & placing
the patient in the middle of the room.

or professor of Turin proposes to have an iron
rod to go from the room, through the wall; so
that one end shall be in & the other out -

Opium is improper while the action is high.
Blisters are improper in the beginning. They
may be applied with advantage about the 3rd or
5th day; according to Dr Lind; when the disease
is so great as to produce Coma &c; & when
obstinate vomiting comes on. And then they
should be applied to the wrists, ankles
or thighs.

Remarks on the application of 47 Blisters,

1. They should be on only till they have drawn.
2. Muslin put between the blister & the skin generally prevents stranguary.
3. Cabbages leaves are improper, common cerate is better. Bread & Milk poultice may be used to take down inflammation & the cuticle should not be taken off. 4. It is better to apply a new blister than to keep the discharge from an old one.

Blisters act as local evacuants.

Sudorifics are improper till the excess of action is subdued, when Emet. Tart: is the best; both to obviate the debility & septic tendency.

Stimulants are of three kinds. Diffusible, mixed, & durable.

The Diffusible are Wine, Porter & other malt liquors, Volatile Salt, Ether & Opium.

The Mixed are Bark, Garlic & Mercury.

The Durable are the different kinds of aliment. Besides these, there are certain external stimuli: such as Blisters & Sinapisms.

The Diffusible Stimuli, are of different degrees of strength. Wine should be first used; & at the beginning in whey; from which it may be gradually increased, both in quantity & strength or purity.

Doct. Campbell of Lancaster (Pen.) mentions a case in which he gave 3 quarts of wine in a day pure — I have given a gallon in 48 hrs. Wine, in order to have effect should be given in small quantities at a time & frequently. Constantly about the Crisis of the Fever. Neither need the physician fear that he shall intoxicate his patient. It is almost impossible. Persons who would be injured in health, by two or three glasses will in this disease bear as many quarts.

I once lost a patient by the prejudices of his parents. They would not suffer him to drink sufficiently of wine: saying that they could not think of entering Eternity drunk.

Wine should be given in greater quantities in the night than in the day time.

Of Stimulants

49

And it will be well for the physician himself as a faithful & intelligent student, to sit up with the patient at this time.

From wine you may change to porter From that to Volatile Salt. This may be given in doses from 5 to 10 grs. From this to Ether & after all to Opium, which is the most powerful —

The presence of Septic debility may be known from a weak & slow pulse; High coloured urine; black tongue & ecchyma; bad smell &c.

When this is the situation of the patient & the stimuli mentioned fail; we must begin to give the Bark — It should at first be given in infusion. Then in substance. When it cannot be given by the mouth; i.e. when the stomach will not bear it; it may be administered by clyster, from ʒss to ʒij at a time. If all this will not answer; cloths dipped in decoction & applied to the body, have been known to do good.

Of Stimulants &c

Spirits may sometimes be used. But wine better. Its Stimulus is more durable & more friendly to the system. Opium is the last of all. It is a stimulus & does good only as it is so. It acts differently on different persons. The quantity which induces sleep in one, prevents it in another. It removes Coma, Spasms, & Tremours: & promotes sweat.

I was led to the use of opium in this disorder from the relation of the following fact by a Lady — A gentleman of Maryland was sick of a very dangerous nervous fever. He had passed 48 hrs. without sleep, when his wife through mistake gave him an ℥ss of Laudanum supposing it to be a mixture which had been ordered him by his physician. The Laudanum threw him into a sleep & he awoke without the disease.

Rules for the exhibition of Opium.

1. The less the deficiency of action, the less should be given.

2. The Dose should be increased as the debilit

Low Nervous Fevers.

-ity increases. Begin with small Doses from 5 to 10 grs. The pulse should always be felt to determine the dose.

3. It should be given in small doses during the day as well as the night, increasing them in the night. 4. It should be laid aside when the system is insensible to it & other stimulants. It is proper for patients to sit up only while their linen is changed. In this stage of the disease many drop down dead in going to the close-stool chair.

It is proper for patients to be excluded from cold air in this stage of the disease; but fresh air is good. Fire is good to produce a circulation of air.

Dr Huxk relates the case of a sailor on board a transport, whom he, supposing him to be dead, ordered to be carried on shore & buried; that he might not infect the rest. He was raised from the hold & lowered into a boat. As they rowed to

Low & Nervous Fever

wards shore a land breeze sprung up, which blew directly upon him. Before they arrived they discovered signs of life. They carried him on shore & placed him under a large tree. He came to, perfectly, & recover^{ed}.
 - Cold drinks are improper in this stage of the disease. Warm are better.

Purgings is not to be done at this time unless the faeces are accumulated. Dr Campbell says his patients had no discharge by stool, for several days & yet felt no inconvenience from not having them.

Clysters are improper unless the faeces are so acrid as to stimulate the intestines.

Considerable use may be made of the passions in this Disorder. A Soldier was lying extremely ill with this complaint at New-Brunswick. He was informed that a party of British Light Horse, was entering the city. He started from his bed, & ran 2 miles without stopping. When his terror had left him,

Low Nervous Fever 53.

He found himself well.

Fear & Terror are different. The former is a sedative the latter a stimulant.

A physician should inspire confidence. He should relate cases to a patient, of persons who have been worse, with the same disease & have been cured — Knowledge of deaths should be concealed from him — Old women & weak men should be denied admittance to them. Relations if sent for, should be sent for privately. Good news should be told them. The patient should be encouraged to make their wills. The dread of death & Eternity should be prevented from operating upon their minds. A pious clergyman may be admitted. Where a clergyman cannot be obtained, the physician should supply his place. The understanding should be exercised in this stage. Even the will may be employed to advantage..

The remedies are,

1. Gentle Bleeding — The circumstance

54.. Nervous Fever

of the reason should determine with regard to the quantity. If there is no chill, bleeding is improper —

2. Gentle doses of Tart. Emet. not to purge much, or only to produce nausea. The pulse should always be felt to determine.

3. Gentle purges. 4. — Blisters.

As action decreases in the system, stimulants must be used. 5. Wine. 6. Volatile Salts 7. Opium. 8. Cataplasms & fomentations to the feet. 9. Bitters. 10. Barks in the manner before directed. Bark is not generally given with safety till the eleventh or fourteenth day: But may be safely administered, if the symptoms attend,

a. Thirst. c. Easy Respiration. e. Absence of this c, e. if gentle sweats should come on even if they are partial.

There is often a cough comes on at the end of this fever. But it should not prevent the use of the bark, if there is no inflammatory action in the pulse. —

Nervous Fever

55

Is Mercury proper at this stage of the disease? I have but one solitary fact in support of such an opinion — About a year since, a gentleman was seized with a true Typhus, after an inflammatory fever which continued 20 days, & gave rise to visceral obstructions — Mercurial ointment $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥. was ordered to be rubbed in on the side. The day but one after, he was much better; his eyes lively & sparkling, & no febrile action in his pulse. He said he was well only his mouth was sore. As the soreness of his mouth increased he recovered his health; & never had a return of the fever. — Sometimes

there is a troublesome vomiting at the close of this disease. When an Emetic would not be proper, a little camomile tea, or infusion of Columbo root, may be given. If these fail Riverius' Mixture or volatile — and lemon juice, during their effluvia, made potable by the addi-

tion of sugar & water. Sometimes there is pain of the head, which may be relieved by smelling chloroformated spirits.

Sometimes tremors & wakefulness remain. These are cured by opium.

A deafness & diarrhoea, sometimes occur; which are relieved by laudanum, & testaceous powders. After the Crisis the patients still require Medicine. The symptoms of Convalescence are wakefulness, swelled legs from mere debility; ulcers from blisters; abscesses in the parotid & inguinal glands; vomiting, particularly in the morning, when the stomach is empty; excess or defect of appetite, want of memory; weakness of the moral faculty; sometimes mania; hair falling off, or turning gray; a hoarse voice; costiveness: Chills & a feverish state of the body in the afternoon.

The Remedies are,

1. Diffusible aliments. Broths, white meats, Oysters, Chocolate &c. The stimulus should

Remedies in Nervous fever

be moderate. A gentleman in the state of convalescence, ate very heartily of meat cutlet & gravy. The consequence was a relapse.

Patients at this time have greater appetite than strength to digest, from hence it arises that they often grow fat very speedily after a fit of sickness.

A lady, a patient of mine after having been sick six weeks; was more fleshy on coming down from her chamber, after her recovery, than she was when she went up with her distemper.

2. - Cordials & nourishing drinks; Porter & Malt liquors which are better than wine; that being too stimulating —

3. - Business of every kind must be delayed. Particularly that which exercises the mind much in thinking.

Mirth & pleasure must be avoided.

4. - Huxham's trichure; the exercise of gestation; preserving a moderate warmth; by stove rooms, by avoiding re-infection; & opening

58. The Plague &c
Medicines; removing the blentets; in short,
every thing which the patient had about
him, during his illness; all tend to restore
& strengthen him.

If swellings appear in the parotid or
Inguinal glands, they must be ripened
by digestive plasters.

In all fevers, strict regard should be paid
to the Character & conduct of Nurses. They are
apt to give food at improper times, & to be
careless about the administration of Me-
dicines. For this reason in critical situa-
- tions the physician should always watch
with the patient.

The Plague

For the history of this disease, see Dr Cullen.
From various sources I have derived the
following information respecting it.

1. It appears to be propagated, only by the
touch or at a foot distance.

When the plague was in London in 1666
60- 10,000 people escaped it by retiring to ships.

17 The Plague &c: 59

They were not protected by the smell of Tar.
is proved by this circumstance. The
people of Wapping who live among tar,
had it in common with others.

Dead bodies do not communicate
the infection by their stench.

2. The contagion lies concealed for one,
two or three years in Clothes, & has been
known after such a length of time to
produce the disease —

It generally appears after having been taken
into the body, in three or four days. In
Cases where it arises from inoculation, it
commonly shows itself in four days. It is
undoubtedly more mild by inoculation, tho'
not prevented like the Small-pox, from a
second seizure.

A physician at Moscow inoculated him-
self every time the plague became epidemic.
By this means he had it lightly; & never more
than once during its visitation.

3. A person who has taken the plague, can

Of The Plague &c.

infect by his breath, before it has appeared on his body. Its particular effects, are very different. Sometimes it produces instant death.

A. It creates excess of irregular action. Bores + Carbuncles.

D. It terminates generally, on the third or fifth day; sometimes runs on to the eleventh, fourteenth & twenty first days. And sometimes is of still longer duration.

C. persons are subject to its return. Those who take it most easily are persons using much venery; New married people; pregnant & lying in people.

J. A sea physician told Mr. Howard, that in the pulse on the side of a tumor was regular, all was well & vice versa.

P. Great vivacity of the eye, with turbing of it, is a sign that the infection is taken.

* See a book written by a badger at the time of the plague in London. the writer mentions a man who had a running

The Plague

61.

ifree on his leg; who knew by a smart
ing in the ifree when any infected person
was in the room: May this not make if-
sues preventatives, by giving warning &c?

9. It prevails in all seasons of the year,
particularly in hot seasons.

10. It arises spontaneously —

I am confirmed in this opinion by
Hops of this city — he resided 6 years
in Constantinople. He tells me that
it generally begins after a warm &
wet spring.

11. The treatment is the same with other
diseases from excess of irregular action
without inflammation. Dr. Sydenham should be
particularly consulted on this subject.

The preventatives are

Bleeding; fires kept constantly in the
room; the avoiding infected rooms & clothes;
vinegar; Quinbrouk used to wash himself
with vinegar, on which he much relied,
before visiting his patients. One day he

62 . Preventatives of the Plague
was called out suddenly, to visit a noble
man ill of the plague, without having time
to make use of vinegar, whether from his
fears or from his not having washed him-
self - he caught the disease & had it slightly
& recovered. Vegetable diet is another prevent
ative. Mr. John Howard mentions that
the Greeks who keep lent very severely, nev-
er take the infection during the time of Lent.
Hurricanes & Earthquakes are also preventative.
Wine & sugar are very great preventatives. The
plague never has prevailed in any great
degree, when the use of these is common.
The vintage of Moselle checked it, by the
intrication of fise'd air. Like the Typhus
it may be prevented by an Emetic.

It much impairs the Memory -
The plague is much less fatal than formerly,
indeed the accounts of its fatality have been
much exaggerated. This may be accounted for
on the following circumstances. Physicians
in Turkey are not paid for attendance on

63

Preventatives of the Plague
Yellow Fever

persons who die, except those who die of the plague. Beside Debtors who are pursued by their Creditors, cry out from their houses that the plague is within. In addition during the plague, all deaths from whatever cause are attributed to it. ———— Should ever the plague appear in this country, none of us will disgrace our professions, by flying from it. We ought in such situations, ever to remember the memorable saying of the great Sydney,

“Whoever we are placed in a situation when we cannot save our lives, without committing a mean action: we should consider ourselves as called upon to deliver them ^{“up”}”

Yellow Fever...

This disease is principally known in the West Indies when it is a spontaneous disease; & never contagious. It prevails chiefly in the winter, & spring. It is contagious when exported.

When it was in this city it was introduced

Yellow Fever.

by the clothes of a young man who died in Barbadoes; which were packed up & sent to his friends From the clothes it was communicated to the family; & from the family to the Citizens. It proved uncommonly fatal.

For the History see Dr. Burne.

A most exquisite sowness of the præcordia, is a pathognomonic sign. The yellowness comes on about the third or fifth day.

A Jew that I visited, told me he was very ^{well} but yet was uneasy; suddenly he called for the pot & discharged a stool like Molasses. He died in about two hours.

Prog^d — All hemorrhages are unfavourable & molasses-like stools particularly so. *

Small boils breaking out on the body, & a measles appearance on the breast, are very favourable. #

Of the Cure.

Dr Mitchell of Virginia says, that Emetics in the beginning often cured the dis-

* See Dr Willoughby & Nolan * See Mr. Mott. # Hervey & Cheney

-ease. And that taking about $\frac{1}{2}$ ij of blood before the action of the system took place, often prevented it.

Sudorifics are useful as preventatives.

After the disease is formed, the remedies generally to be used are, —

1. Bleeding. 2. purging — with lenient purges as S. Glau. 3. Cool air & Cold drinks.

Where there is not great septic debility, or diathesis, blisters may be used.

Bitters — particularly Colombo root, are proper to stop vomiting.

Emetics are improper in general, & opium always.

The Bilious Remitting Fever

This disease is common every where. For the History, I refer you to Dr Glynn.

The Remedies are —

1. Bleeding when there is too much action in the system; but bleeding is not always proper. In this we must be regulated

x See Sydenham.

66 Febriola. Cholera Morbus &
by the circumstances of the season.

When there is a mixture of inflammation with it, it puts on symptoms of the Hepatitis. From that it is distinguished, by coming on, & going off, like a remittent or intermittent fever.

2... Vomits. Tart: Emet: is the best. If there cannot be used from strong dislike, or, in women, from pregnancy,

3... The most lenient-purges are proper.

4... Blisters.

5... Bark. If it disagrees with the stomach, Liquid Laudanum or lime juice may be added. Visceral obstruction should not prevent our giving the Bark.

There is a species of this fever which frequently appears; & to which I have given the name of, Febriola.

It is a slow fever with chills. The patient is not confined to his bed; but is able to wait upon the physician. The
x "First Lines."

pulse is uniformly quick & weak.

The Remedies are Blisters & Opium.

The Cholera Morbus.

It occurs in this city in the months of July & August, and the first disease which attacks after the effects of the cold weather are gone. — Its most frequent cause

is a cool damp air, after a very sultry day. — The discharges are general — by upwards & downwards —

The pulse is small, weak & irregular. For the history of this disease see Cullen's "first lines".

Of the Cure.

The first thing to be done in the case is, to work out the alimentary canal, with warm water or milk & water. ~~And~~ give Laudanum beginning with small doses; unless you are called in late in the disease. Demulcent Clysters should be exhibited with the addition of Laudanum. And warm opiate plaisters* may be applied.

* See Edinburgh Med. Essays

Cholera Morbus.

to the belly with advantage. This is the treatment of the spontaneous Cholera.

Sometimes there is an accidental Cholera, arising from the too great use of ripe fruits or unwholesome elements.

The whole College of Princeton - 60 Students, were all at once suddenly taken with a violent purging; They had eaten plentifully of pigeons for dinner. It was the time of poke berries, & the pigeons fed on them.

It was supposed that the pigeons had affected the students, from having fed on the berries.

Arsenic & some other poisons produce the Cholera. The cure in such cases is -

1. In evacuating the ^{contents of the} stomach
2. In the use of demulcent Clysters. Milk & oil.
3. In Dilution
4. Lessening the irritation of the system by Opium.

A patient may purge two or three days

The Dysentery.

69

without throwing up the cause.

Dr. Robert had a patient, for whom he prescribed Sal. Glau. ℥ss. His apprentice by mistake sent the same quantity of arsenic; The patient after taking it was seized with the most violent pains. The Dr. was sent for. On inquiry he discovered the cause. He first threw in demulcents by the mouth then by Clysters & completed the cure by opium.

Of the Dysentery.

Contagious, frequent & bloody stools, while for the most part the alvine faeces are retained; gripes & tenesmus.

The proximate cause is an excess of irregular, or defect of regular action; with a constriction of the alimentary canal.

There is probably some ruling disease, of each season, of which every other disease, in some measure, partakes. May not the dysentery which accompanies remitting &c fevers, be those fevers traced in upon the intestines? —

Dysentery

Most of the Dysenteries which appear here are symptomatic. The reasons which lead to the opinion are these —

1. The idiopathic disappears at the coming on of winter, but the Symptomatic does not. Dysenteries prevail here in the winter.
2. In the Country, the Dysentery is ~~not~~ most frequent at high places; while the low places have intermittents.

3. This disease is more common & fatal in the Country than in the city.

It is more mortal among the negroes than among the white people. *

* Summer Fruits have been unjustly accused as the cause.

Salt diet is a preventative of this disease. Farmers are apt to consume their salt meat in the Winter — In this, they do improperly; they should eat it in the summer.

It is most fatal to old people; Women & Children, particularly the latter.

For the History see Dr Cullen.

¹² See Dr Hume. * See Tissot's avis au peuple.

Dysentery. 71

The treatment must vary in proportion to its combination with other diseases, & the season of the year.

The Remedies are —

1. Bleeding 2. Vomiting &c. 3. The most lenient purges, cream of Tartar; Glauber's Salts &c. They should be exhibited every, or every other day while the disease continues; Jalap & Rubarb. are improper. — Salt & Lemon juice are used by the W. India Negroes with advantage.
 4. Clysters. They should be of a demulcent nature. Cold water & Sea water are recommended by Dr. Rosa, an Italian Physician, & by him said to be proper in the Colic —
 5. Opium — at night; and in the day time, when there are great irritations of the alimentary canal.
 6. Diluents. Whey — Flax-seed tea — Mullein tea — Cold water.
 7. Demulcents. The white decoction. Mullen boiled in milk — Black-berry root tea &c.
- X See for Mrs Pringle. H. Drenham.

Dysentery.

mutton suet boiled in milk & flour cake
Broths may be used in the close of the dis-
ease, but not in the beginning.

8. Blisters to the bowels or extremities.

When the disease is the Febris Introversa
of Dr. Sydenham, his practice should be
followed. This is to blister the fifth day,
if other remedies failed, & exhibit an
anodyne at night &

9. To give back in the morning if re-
mission appeared, or earlier if great
debility prevailed. In doing this, it is
of no consequence whether the disease is
idiopathic or sympathetic.

To prevent re-infection, keep the room as
clean as possible.

Dissections show the inflammation in
this disease, to be seated principally in
the lower intestines.

Prognosis — The unfavourable symp-
toms are Tenesmus & Strangury
X See Cto. & Sec. 2, Tit.

Dysentery

73

which are cured by opium; restlessness;
sore throat; & a squeaking voice, after which
they seldom recover.

A troublesome diarrhoea sometimes fol-
lows this disease. This is to be cured by
the use of Port wine, & a Clyster of the
following ingredients -

R. Pulv. Opoe. ʒij

Liquid Laud. gut. xxx vel xl.

Rice boiled to a jelly ʒviij.

Mixed together & injected every day; ad-
joining gentle exercise & generous diet.

Is there no way of preventing this disease?
In confirmation of an opinion that there
may be, I shall relate the following facts.

A Captain had the disease break out
in his company. He was told if he gave
a dose of salts to each of his men who had
not had the purging, he would prevent it.
Having no salts, he made them drink plen-
tifully of salt water; & they escaped it.

Since the war was over he had it

74

Dysentery

break out in his neighbourhood, & in his family. He had but 1 lb of salts. He gave a dose to each of his children who had not had it; & distributed the rest among his neighbours. He recommended Butternut Physic to the rest. The use of it was attended by the same beneficial effects as formerly - I shall conclude this account of the Dysentery by the relation of two facts.

A Dysentery has been seen in this city, by the late worthy Dr. Clarkson, to terminate suddenly in a profuse salivation. In a patient of my own - a dysentery, probably a febris Introversa, terminated suddenly in an Ophthalmia & Rheumatism. It was remarkable that the pulse during the Dysentery was so low as hardly to be felt; yet after the Rheumatism had seized, it was so high as to make bleeding necessary, which was done with advantage.

76 There is frequently a species of Dysentery
 77 see Dr Sturme. & see spots arising in people.

Dysentericula.

occurs, with symptoms in the same degree;
+ analogous to the Febricula; which I have
called

Dysentericula.

This is cured by Sisters of the Bark.

Intermittent Fever.

For the History, see Cullen's "First Lines";
and for the varieties, his "Synopsis".

This Fever becomes more or less remitting, as
there is more or less of irregular action. Old
+ weakly people are not subject to the Qua-
tan.

There have been various opinions con-
-cerning the cause of the recurrence of the
fits. Dr. Cullen supposes it to be ow-
ing to the force of habit; + a certain
influence of the heavenly bodies.

The Theory of Dr Brown was, that it
arose from the recurrence of debility.

The great disposition of the body to ac-
-quire habits, seems to favour, in part

76 Intermittent Fever.
Dr. Cullen's opinion.

May not association of Mias have some share
in producing the recurrence of the fits?

Of the Cure.

The two great desiderata in the cure of
Intermittents are —

- 1.. To conduct & moderate the paroxysms.
- 2.. To prevent the return.

Before mentioning the Remedies, it
will be proper to give a few directions
for assisting the physician to know
when an intermittent is present —

This he will learn —

1. From the reigning Epidemic.
- 2.. From the length of the cold fit.
- 3.. From the discharge of bile in the morning.

Patients in the Paroxysms, are still
the subjects of Medicine.

The Remedies to conduct & moderate
the paroxysms are —

1. Heat. This is best communicated
to the patient in a warm bed; Sud-

Intermittents

77

- ministering warm drinks. I have found warm punch the best.

2nd Opium -

The remedies to prevent their return are either palliative or radical. The palliatives are -

1. Laudanum; Five or ten drops every hour before the fits.

2nd Stramonium, or Tobacco applied to the wrists or ankles. A man bound a leaf of Tobacco on his wrist just before the expected fit & he had it no more.

3rd Certain Aromatics Nutmegs &c

4th Bitters mixed with astringents.

5th The spider's web juice.

6. Sweating before the fire; & using spirituous liquors.

7. Riding on horseback.

8. Terror. A patient of mine just before the recurrence of the fit, was sitting by a fire. He threw some shavings upon it. The sudden blaze set the chimney

on Jan. This accident terrified him so much, that the expected fit was passed by, & he never had a return of the fever—

9. Cold Bath.

10. Lightning. While I was in Edinburgh, the Infirmary was struck by lightning, when Dr. Hope was prescribing. The doct. himself was slightly affected & so were all the patients! The patient for whom the Dr. was prescribing, had an intermittent; & was so particularly affected, as never to have a return of the disease.

The Radical Remedies.

1. Bark— It should be given, in large doses both before & after the fit, increasing the quantity as the time of the coming on of the fit approaches. It should always be given in substance, if the stomach will bear it. The tincture, in the beginning is always dangerous, & is proper only as a restorative. If it purges, it may be combined with opium, if it binds, with rhubarb.

Intermittent Fever. 72

After the disease is broke, a few preventative doses should be given.

When there is difficulty in giving it to children, it may be quitted in their waistbands, or they may be immersed in a bark Bath.

2nd When Bark fails, Dr. Blane recommends Zinc. He says he has used it with advantage, & I can easily believe him. I believe it acts as a milder Stimulus than the bark.

3rd When this fails; Blisters may be used. I have employed them with constant & certain success in my private practice & the Hospital. And I will venture to stake my reputation on their success alone, if these should fail.

4th Bleeding is very proper. This is seldom necessary till the setting in of Winter, where some degree of inflammatory diathesis takes place in the system. This is equally proper in Tertians & Quartans if this fails.

5th Mercury may be tried.

Intermittent Fever

6. The last remedy is, a change of air very much recommended by Dr Sydenham.

Verbal Intermittents permit of opening of a vein.

It used formerly to be thought that verbal Intermittents were healthy. This we may learn from the Case of James I. of England, who died of this fever. The physician refused to stop the fever telling him that —

"An Intermittent in the Spring
Was good physic for a King."

This, James allowed might do for a young King, but that it was improper for an old one.

Vomits are unnecessary in this disease, unless before the disease is formed, & where a great nausea is felt.

This disease conceals itself under the forms of many diseases.

1. Coma & apoplexia. Cured by Blister & Bark.
2. Convulsions — by Opium & Bark.
3. Congestions — 4 Cholera — 5 Periodical head-ache.

Prognosis in Fever. 81

No one Epidemic has so extensive an influence as the Intermittent Fevers. It is combined, even with puerperal Fever.

Of Prognosis in Fever.

This was once an important part of the Science of Medicine: When the art was confined in the hands of priests; who threw a veil of mystery over every thing. But on the Separation of the Professions, the prognosis became less important, and is now very little attended to.

Before delivering the prognosis in particular I shall make a few Remarks on the famous doctrine of

Critical Days.

There is a Fashion in Medicine as well as in dress. And various opinions have been supported & neglected, at different times.

This has been very much the doctrine of Critical days. Hippocrates was the Father of it: and it had been generally believed till _____ who made

now upon it, probably for no other reason than its being espoused by Dr Cullen, has thrown much ridicule upon it. Yet many circumstances favour this doctrine. The steadiness of the Grecian climate & the simplicity of their manners, gave regularity to the period of their fevers, which we, in our present state of climate & dissipated manners ought not to expect. The observations of Hippocrates, will, however, apply better to us, in our infant state of society, than to most of the European countries; & particularly to Great Britain.

Crisis take place on even as well as uneven days. ... Perhaps the present mode of treating fevers may occasion this. Dr Balfour gives up the idea of critical days & mentions critical periods. He attributes their occurrence to the influence of the Moon.

As the full & change take twelve days of the month, it is possible accident may have some share in forming Dr.

Balfour's Theory.

I shall, before concluding this short history of critical days, make two remarks which have some weight in establishing the opinion that doctrine of critical days has some foundation in Nature.

1.

There has been an universal consent of mankind for many ages, to one Doctrine. It appears extremely probable that there must have been something of the kind to give rise to the doctrine.

2 -

There is no error where there is not some truth. For the very existence of error proves the prior being of truth; as a counterfeit presupposes a true coin.

I go now to deliver the prognosis which may be formed from symptoms. Here I shall principally depend on my own observations, always mentioning my authority for any thing noticed which

84. Prognosis in Fever.

has not happened in my own practice.

From the pulse. Volumes have been written on this subject. We read, with astonishment, of the distinctions & sagacity of Solano; & of the vermicular &c pulse.

All these minute distinctions have been rejected by Cullen. The slow pulse, decisive in the old, in children & the dying; & all are fallacious in showing the termination of disease.

Some people in good health have the intermitting pulse, reckoned so generally among the unfavourable symptoms. A child who from taking too great a dose of Pink-Roots, had the intermitting pulse, with sleepiness; was cured by taking a little toddy. A common remedy in South Carolina. —

The slow pulse in children is alarming. The pulse on the day of birth, is $\frac{1}{2}$ 130 to 140 in a minute.

Prognosis in Fever 85.

1st Year --- from 108 to 120

2nd Year --- 90 to 108

3rd --- 80 to 100

4th 5th & 6th very little varying from the 3rd

7th about --- 72

9th 10th & 11th very little variation.

12th year & after that it becomes settled to the pulse of manhood 60 to 72.

A full meal increases the pulse 12 strokes in a minute. The Pulse is best felt in sleep; a quick pulse is always alarming.

2.

From the positions of body. The natural position of the body in lying is on one side; in proportion as the patient varies from this, the symptom is alarming. When the patient lies on his back, it is bad. Worse when he lies on his back with his legs drawn up. Worst of all when he is constantly slipping down in his bed.

3.

From the voice. A sharp shrill voice

Prognosis in Fever.

is bad. A drawling voice is more favourable.

h.

From the senses--

a. The eyes half closed, unless in the Cholera, Dysentery & Diarrhea, is an unfavourable symptom. One eye larger than the other; redness of the Whites: involuntary tears, the whites of the eyes turned up: false vision: catching at moths or flies, in the air; picking at the bed-clothes, as if hunting for something: defect of winking: mistiness or glossiness of the eyes; want of feeling in the eye; are all very bad symptoms. Blindness is fatal. Voluntary tears is a favourable sign.

b. A Tinnitus aurium is unfavourable. Deafness is both a good & a bad symptom.

c. Insensibility to cold & burning; & want of feeling are unfavourable.

d. Indistinct speech, and a faultering tongue, indicate delirium. The darker & drier the tongue the more unfavourable. But dryness may proceed from the patient's

Prognosis in Fever.

87

Having slept with his mouth open; therefore the Physician should always enquire whether he is just awake. Tremors of the tongue is bad. A return of taste is favourable; particularly for articles of artificial diet, Coffee & Tobacco. Moisture of the tongue is always favourable. It begins first on the edges & tip, & spreads gradually over the whole. And blackness of the tongue sometimes remaining ^{an} 4 or 5 days after the crisis. This is not to be feared. Some drinks & jellies give a darkness to the tongue. There is no great danger while the tongue is white. A smearing on the ridge or tip of the tongue; indicates a remission.

e. A Furr or viscid Humour on the teeth; and a dryness of them are bad. A gnashing is fatal.

f. Lips & jaws hanging down is bad.

g. A sore throat is bad.

h. Tremors & Subcutis tendinosa, are very unfavourable. Coldness of the extrem

itis bad. I have observed a coldness of the wrists, when the hands were of their natural redness & warmth. This symptom is fatal. Yet I have seen a case of recovery after this had taken place. This was the case of the former Swedish Minister here. I left him at night after having directed him to take wine freely, hardly expecting him to live through it. In the morning I sent a student to know whether he was alive or no: & was greatly surprised to hear that he had recovered.

A chilly fit on the advanced days is favourable.

5.

From the excretions -

a. Pale urine is bad, as it indicates stricture & great weakness. Dark, flame coloured & bloody urine, are all bad. Sediment in urine is favourable. It is a sign of crisis in the Rheumatism,

b. The Stools. Every departure from nature is unfavourable. When the stools are liquid

Prognosis in Fever 89.

or without. Small it is bad. Green stools, show an excess of bile. White stools a defect of it. A natural stool once a day is critical.

A discharge of flatus per anum with noise is a favourable sign: as it shows commands of the Sphincter.

Involuntary stools are bad. Worms about the Crisis are favourable.

c. Partial & profuse sweats are bad; profuse sweats are best when they occur on the days supposed to be critical.

A putrid & cadaverous smell of the body is bad. — A shivering feeling is good.

Mador is better than Sador.

d. In the jail fever abscesses in the groin & throat are salutary. Sores in other parts of the body are good, if they occur early in the disease; but always bad in the close of a long fever. Old sores which have dried up in the beginning, opening again at the close afford a favourable symptom. The same may be said of Blisters.

A Pyrexia at the close, is a good symptom. Haemorrhages at the close, are bad. Particularly from the Kidneys & anus.

Hawking and Spitting are favourable.

c. A Hippocratic face is very bad. Resembling ancestors suddenly when no resemblance had been before observed; is very unfavourable. A woman who was sick of a flux, just before her death resembled her grandmother, tho' no such likeness had been before observed - A sullen look with the natural colour in the face is very bad. This is particularly observable in Hydrocephalus in terms. - Silent delirium is bad.

Laughing is bad. Crossness in the end of the disease is good - Asking for things not commonly made use of for food is bad.

A disposition to be witty is a good sign.

g. Cold breath & a rattling; are both bad.

h. Swallowing with a noise; one or two swallow at a time doing it hastily are all bad.

Prognosis in Fever 91

i. Sneezing is good.
ii. Sleeping at night, or in the morning, is good. Generally accompanies the Crisis.
The return of Sleep & the appetite are the most unequivocal signs of a Crisis.
No one sign separately considered is certain, & it is from the union of symptoms that we can form any tolerable judgement what will be the conclusion. I have known cases in which almost all the bad symptoms that we can form any tolerable judgement from, have been present & still the patient recovered: & others where all the good appeared & the patient died.
I have known two recoveries after the cadaverous smell. I have known one recovery where the patient had a long & absent pulse, 36. I have had a patient who has a Typhus 20 days. He could neither see hear or swallow: Yet was recovered by Clysters of Madeira Wine, Bark & Laudanum.
From all this, we learn two things.

Pneumonia.

1. Not to prognosticate in acute diseases; but always when we cannot evade giving an answer, to make it equivocal. 2.nd Never to give over a patient, always remembering the motto of a London Physician

"Dum spirato Spero."

P. Pneumonia —

The remote causes are Intemperance, Fatigue & Cold. The most frequent is cold air applied to the lungs.

The exciting cause is most commonly heat. Heat is a stimulus which, when applied in this very excitable state, induces indirect debility — — — This is proved —

1. Pneumonia complaints attacking only in the Spring, or in warm weather in the winter, when heat & cold alternate.
2. From their not being known in Russia & Sweden owing to the uniform coldness of the winter.
3. From the first attack being in a warm room (See.

Pneumonia is a disease of the whole system. And the Lungs are principally affected only as they are more sensible of the application of the debilitating cause.

There is no difference between pleurisy & Pneumonia; they may both be comprehended under the general head of Pneumonia.

Dr. Cullen defines Pneumonia to be a pain in some part of the breast; accompanied with a difficulty of breathing, a cough & fever.

The generic signs of pneumonia are—

1. A pain, at first dull & then acute—in the breast.
2. Pain in inspiration; & the patient not lie on the side affected.
3. A dry cough—sometimes attended with blood.
4. Pulse full & soft, sometimes, generally hard & full.

Pneumonia is divided into—

1. Pneumonia Vera.
2. ———— Notha.
3. ———— Typhoides.

Obtuse pain in the breast; acute in the side; difficult respiration; Cough: pulse full & hard. The Remedies are,

1. Copious bleeding; this may be admitted to the quantity of 140 ounces. It should be performed to the fifth, seventh & even to the 14th day, if a hard pulse attends.

Bleeding does not prevent expectoration. In alarming cases the physician must throw aside the care of his reputation & think only of his patient.

When I was at York-Town, I was called in to consult with a German Physician. He had bled the patient 3 times. I advised a fourth bleeding. The German left me protesting he would have no hand in the death of the patient.

When Dr. Cullen was a young man soon after he began to practice; he was Physician to a gentleman ill of the Pneumonia. He had bled the patient plentifully at several times; and though he considered the repetition necessary

to his recovery, he was afraid, should any misfortune happen & the patient die, it would be fatal to his reputation.

The family expected so much the death of the patient, that they asked Dr. Bullen if a clergyman might be sent for. He consented. After his arrival the Dr. related to him the situation of affairs; He said that the gentleman might die after a repetition of the bleeding, but that he certainly would if it was not done. He took notice of his own situation; & concluded with desiring the clergyman to get it done, telling him that should the man die, tho' it might be fatal to him as physician; it could be no injury to him as clergyman. The minister engaged to use his endeavours. After the Dr. was gone he went in to the sick man "you are," says he, "very ill, but then fears no necessity of your dying yet. We clergymen are much among the sick. These physicians think they know every thing; but old women & clergymen know many things. Come! I will be

your physician. Suppose then you send for the bleeder, without the Dr.'s knowing it, & have a little more blood taken away. I will answer for the consequences." The gentleman consented; & in consequence of that bleeding recovered. The Clergyman afterwards gave Dr. Cullen the credit of the cure; & this laid the foundation of his future eminence.

2. Laxative purges & Glysters.

3. Nauseating medicines.

4. Stisters. These are proper at every time after the irregular action is subdued by bleeding, When the inflammation is local, they should be applied in the third day of pneumonia.

5. Demulcent drinks.

6. Moist & warm vapour, from simple water & vinegar & water, drawn into the lungs. By this means Dr. Stahl says he has snatched his patients as it were a cinere Charontis. This to be used about the fifth day.

Volatile Alkali is an excellent medicine

Pneumonia Vera. 97

it acts by stimulating the lungs & proves an expectorant - from 5 to 7 grs. every hour. . .

Another medicine to be used in the same intention is Dr. Cullen's syrup; made by pouring half a pint of boiling water, on horse-radish, pouring it off when cool, & sweetening it with sugar, to the patient's liking.

7^o. Opium, are improper in the beginning, but at the close when there is great irritation & debility, & the action of the pulse is lowered; they are proper. - Ten or 15 drops of Laudanum may be given the first night, gradually enlarging the dose as the debility increases.

8^o. Cold Air. This is proper only in the first stage & is not to be allowed after the expectoration has commenced. In this disorder the lungs are debilitated, & more proportionally than the other parts of the system. For this reason cold air is not to be so freely admitted in Pneumonia as in the Small Pox &c. —

9. Heat, in a great degree is hurtful, as it induces indirect debility.
10. Sitting up is very proper, with the precautions formerly mentioned.
11. Sometimes a general debility comes on. Then Laudanum & Madeira Wine are Remedies.

A Negro at Bristol, from bleeding was so much debilitated, that he seemed going near fast. He was recovered by Laudanum, given in the night, with the plentiful use of wine.

Pneumonia. Notha

Is in the breast & side: The patient may lie only on one side, or lie back or not at all: no cough: feels sometimes hard & full: commonly soft & full, sometimes soft & wet.

There is in this disease an effusion of blood or serum in the cellular substance of the lungs, this effusion is generally of blood. The existence of it is particularly proved by the Dissections of Morgagni.

This disease attacks suddenly; & most commonly in the night. I have seen

Pneumonia Notha 99

- not to call it the apoplexy of the lungs.

The Remedies are,

1. Very copious bleeding. The bleeding, if not plentiful is of no use. A Methodist Clergiman in this city, who was sick for this disease, lost $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 in 24 hours; & recovered. He preached after, in the open air: and died lately of a diarrhoea.

I have been twice seized with it myself, in the night without any notice; only once, I had a slight indisposition when I went to bed. On being so violently seized, I attempted to bleed myself, but was unable; I sent for a blader and lost $\frac{1}{2}$ XX. The next-day I was so well as to be able to dine abroad with company.

The blood in this disease is often dense, not often sizy.

2. Blisters to the side & breast.

3. Warm Vapour, inhaled into the lungs.

4. The pediluvium. 5 Volatile alkali. 6 stimulating drinks, Mustard whey 7. Opium.

100. Pneumonia Syphilitica.

The proximate cause is; small excess of irregular action at first, but great deficiency of regular action afterwards.

It terminates commonly in death, with hic. cough; on the 3rd or 4th day. Gen Lee died of this disorder.

It is sometimes accompanied with Erysipelas; sometimes with miliaria eruptions, & sometimes with Petechiae —

The pathognomonic sign, is its coming on with vomiting.

It terminates frequently in a tedious typhus.

Blood drawn in this disease is covered with a thin livid pellicle.

The Remedies are

1. Bleeding. It is generally improper in this disease & if performed at all, must be very moderate.
2. Vomits —
3. Blisters —
4. Stimulants, as Wine; Snake root opium —
5. Bark.

Inflammations end in,

1. Resolution —
2. Suppuration —
3. Gangrene.

Abscesses are often formed in this disease;

Catarrh

101

they sometimes break; sometimes death takes place with the rupture. I have known two abscesses without cough. x

Hydrothorax sometimes follows the Pneumonia. Dr. Brown says, it follows copious bleeding. I should suppose it more frequently followed the want of it.

Catarrh &c.

A preternatural, or increased discharge of mucus, from the follicles of the nose; Cough; sneezing fever.

The proximate cause is excess of irregular action in the arterial system.

The predisposing cause is the same as pneumonia, but in a greater degree.

Contagion is the most common cause of Catarrh.

The Catarrhs of the years 1733-49-61-71-2-89 & 90, arose from Contagion—

See wea then does not occasion it.

See Dr. Cullen for its Hist'y. & Carey's Amer. Med.

See Med: Com XV Vol.

Catarrh — The Remedies

are, 1. Bleeding. We should be governed by the pulse. A Methodist minister was bled 16 times in 6 weeks. The blood was always sizy, & the pulse always kept up.

2. Vomits & nauseating medicines.

3. Low diet: milk & vegetables.

4. Diluting drinks — Barley Water &c. Where there is hoarseness use Dr. Cullen's Syrup.

5. Purgulcent drinks — 6. Blisters — 7. Vapor.

8. Rhazes every night. When the cough is troublesome, in the day time.

I shall conclude this account of Catarrh with two remarks.

1.

It is propagated by air, to the greatest distance. affects the greatest number of people, & spreads with the greatest rapidity of any disease whatever. — 2nd

It appears that neither climate or society have much effect upon it to produce a difference —

Angina Inflammatoria 103

It is divided into 3 species,

1. Tonsillaris - 2 Pharyngea - 3 Parotidea.

For the History see Dr. Cullen.

The remedies for the two first are,

1. Bleeding from the arm & cupping.

2. Linctus purges - There should always be exhibited in a liquid form. 3 Vomits, as Debilitants

4. Neutral Salts. Of these I have found nitre the best - and after some time

5. A mixture of Oil & Sp. C.C. applied to the outside of the throat.

6. Gargles may be used to cleanse the throat.

In the beginning they should only be sedative. A little Sage tea & honey: & cold water. As this disease advances they should be a little more stimulating. - The steam of warm water & vinegar.

7. Blisters. Behind the ears & around the throat.

8. And if all others fail, to prevent the patient sinking under the disease, Tracheotomy may be performed.

The Rheumatism.

The Angina, like other inflammations is apt to end in suppuration. It is liable to return with every cold - When there is evident suppuration, the Tonsils may be removed.

The Parotidea is nothing more than what is commonly called the mumps, & is easily cured by a purge or two.

Of The Rheumatism.

Pain in the large joints, & the muscles leading to them, a hard & full pulse, pain increased by external heat.

It is distinguished from the Gout,

1. By its generally attacking the large joints, whereas, the gout most commonly affects the small.
2. By its being generally a disease of the poor, the Gout of the luxurious.

The predisposing cause is debility.

For the History see Dr. Cullen.

The Remedies are -

Rheumatism,...

105

1. Copious Bleeding— 2. Purgative purges—

3. Emetic medicines. 4. Low diet:

particularly vegetable. The greater the inflammation, the lower should be the diet.

5. Cool air; The cooler the better— The wrapping the limbs affected, in flannel is improper.

6. All heating applications to the parts are bad. Opium is bad, while inflammation is present— Cold water applied to the part affected, would seem from the analogy between Rheumatism & the foundering in horses, to be proper. —

Lumbago & Sciatica, are only varieties in this disorder, & are to be treated like it. Lumbago is often mistaken for the nephritis. It is distinguished from it, by its not being accompanied with sickness or vomiting.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.

A wasting of the body, with fever; cough;
 & expectoration. It is divided into 3 Species
 1. *Sthenic*; with cough; fever & hard pulse.
 2. *Mixed*; with constant fever; cough
 called *hectic*; chilly fit; profuse sweats &c
 3. *Asthenic*; With weak & quick pulse; less
 heat; Chilly fits, sometimes night sweats
 & diarrhea.

I choose to call them species, rather
 than stages: as calling them stages, may
 lead to error.

This was the case with the late Dr. Ben-
 Net. His pulse was full & his blood very
 the last - One of his latest actions was
 to bleed himself; & he died in half an hour
 after.

General Remarks.

1.

It is a disease of debility. This is proved
 1. From the causes producing it: Heredi-
 tary weakness, with a peculiarity of

Phthisis Pulm.

107

shape: grief: intermittents; Scrophula;
pneumonia; asthma: Hemopties; Catarrh;
syphilis; external violence; long giving of
suck; cold & damp air & hypercatharsis.

2^m From the constitutions most liable to
it. Traders in confined places; those
who lead sedentary lives: women of irri-
table habits; both of body & mind, & inhab-
itants of great cities

3^m From the age - From sixteen, to thirty-six,
people are ~~not~~ liable to it.

2nd...

It is a primary disease, of the whole system.

Ulcers; tubercles; hemorrhages &c which Dr. Cul-
len enumerates as the causes. are not the causes,
but the consequence of this disease. This is inferred,

1. From the quick pulse, beginning in the palms
of the hands, weakness &c. which precede com-
plaints of the breast. ———

2. From a fact related by Dr. Linde; that
out of 360 consumptive patients, one fourth
were so from falls, bruises & strains;

received one or two years before.

3. From the causes which produce it - Catarrhs which evidently act on the whole system.
4. The remedies which cure it.
5. From its alternating with Rheumatism, & Madness, which are evidently, & certainly, diseases of the whole system.

In two cases, the patients were evidently cured by its going off in a Rheumatism of the head. Van Swieten mentions one case where it became madness & he died.

I have known two instances of Hypochondriasis in young men ending in Consumption.

The debility preceding death, generally falls on the lungs; & the patients commonly die with rattles.

It is a general law of the system, that the exciting cause acts most on the weakest part. Now the lungs are the weakest part, of the external surface of the body.

Let it not be objected, that the consumption sometimes follows Measles. This it never

Phthisis Pulmonalis. 109

can do, unless there has been a predisposing debility brought on by that disease.

Let it not be objected that it follows Vomica; The weakest people only, die of consumption from Vomica, or those who have joined to it intemperance, bad air, &c

Nor that it is produced by Contagion.

Morgagni tells us that Valsalva would not be present at dissections where the patient had died of a pulmonary complaint. But let it be remembered that Valsalva was predisposed to consumption. In Portugal, they burn the clothes of persons dying of consumption.

I believe it possible for the disease to arise from contagion. But first a general debility must take place, & this begins in the lungs. What seems to countenance this opinion is this, — a family died of it in Connecticut, Negroes & all; here was evidently Contagion.

3.

The debility is universal; and the lungs are affected only secondarily. Loud singing,

Phthisis Pulmonalis

Coughing &c. become exciting causes, & this produces inflammatory action in the system.

The causes which produce this disease are the same with those which occasion pneumonia: & it is only a lesser degree of these which constitutes it.

I would, therefore, call it Pneumonacula, or little Pneumonia.

Pneumonia changes into consumption as civilization advances.

For a History of this disease, see Cullen & Fothergill. Hope is inseparable from the disease. It is a universal self-deception. The patient always hales to own that he has the Consumption.

Of the Cure —

The Cure divides itself into three parts.

I —

The preventing stage.

The precursors of consumption which point out this stage are — A slight fever; pain in the breast; cough; flushing in the face; beginning in the palms of the hands; and shooting

Phthisis Pulmonalis. 131.

pains in the side. —

(Cure

Here the Physician ought to be alarmed.

The remedies are, gentle exercise; & the Cold Bath. All debilitating business, must be avoided. — If the employment of the patient be injurious, he must quit it. Damp & Cold rooms & situations must be forsaken. The diet must be regulated. And all the stimulating things must be avoided. Sometimes the pulse becomes full & hard; & then it will be proper to bleed. There is no more prevention than occasional bleeding. —

All exercise is divided into —

1. Active — Walking, running &c.
2. Passive — Riding in a carriage, swinging &c.
3. Mixed — Riding on horseback &c.

The mixed exercise in this stage is ^{to be preferred} ~~the best~~.

And riding on horseback is best. When the debility is more advanced, sailing should be had recourse to.

2nd

The cure of the first & second species is the same.

Phthisis Pulmonalis Cure

The Remedies are —

1. Gentle Bleeding. The quantity drawn should be less than in Pneumonia. But the operation should be oftener performed. From four to six ounces, may be taken every two or three weeks. It should be done, even at the expence of medical reputation, for the success will eventually increase your fame. In this, I have the authority of Dr. Mead: Sir John Pringle & Dr Cullen.
2. Low diet particularly milk & vegetables. Dr Brown's breakfast of beef-steak is - in this species, certain death.

Coco's milk may be made to answer the purpose of every other, by accomodating it by dilution &c to the excitability.

When it is advisaable to use animal food the white meats should be preferred. And soft boiled eggs may be eaten alternately.

Regard must be had to the degree of stimulus, even in vegetables. Every saccharine aliment is proper.

When the disease is unfortunately com

Phthisis Pul. Cur 113

lined with dyspepsia; animal food though stimulating must be used.

Six small meals a day, are better than three large ones.

3. Vomits. Ipecac. is to be preferred. A paucity on their use is the whole design of Dr. Read's Treatise on Consumption. He uses them indiscriminately.

But after the inflammation is taken down, they are certain death.

4. Demulcent drinks. Syrups may be moderately used.

5. Evacuations. Issues, Setons, Blister & Caustics. Their use is to create an artificial weak part; & thereby deliver the lungs from plethora. They should be large.

A gentleman 26 years old had issues in each arm 2 or 3 years; and was eventually cured.

6. Exercise - Of the passive kind: Called gestation. accommodated to the

Cure of Phthisis —

excitability of the system.

We should begin with the lowest species of it, viz rocking in a cradle.

A young lady was rocked 2 or 3 hours every day, till she acquired strength enough to ride; first in a carriage, then on horseback. After that she took a voyage to Europe. And is now perfectly well.

A young lady who had all the symptoms of Consumption, but the cough, was so weak as to keep her bed. Her father who was acquainted with the excellence of exercise in this complaint; used to take her every day in his arms; bring her down stairs; put her in his carriage; shut the doors upon her; & then gently agitate the carriage for a few hours. He continued this till she acquired sufficient strength to bear riding 2 or 3 miles in a carriage, after that on horseback, with him — and at last rode twenty miles in a day. By this means she recovered.

7th Opiates — used cautiously —

Cure of Phthisis. 115

8. A moderate stimulus to the lungs. Partic-
ularly gentle heat. Stove rooms. —

I imagine that the great benefit of sea air,
arises from the gentle stimulus of the sea salt
exhalations applied to the Lungs.

Country air is a direct gentle stimulus,
Particularly to Citizens. The Fumes of Resin
& Tar act in the same manner.

The ancient Physicians sent their pa-
tients with Consumption to Syria. Syria
was a pine country. And the stimulus
of the pine acted as the sea air.

Moderate speaking or singing may be
useful in the same way. Mr. Adgate
formerly a singing master, informed me
that several of his pupils, in whom he
perceived a tendency to consumption
were perfectly restored by singing. —

The Germans have fewer Consumptions than
any other people in this state, tho' they live in
stove rooms.

This arises from their universal psalmody.

116. Cure of Phthisis -

This is an essential part of their education. Too much singing often produces consumptions. The celebrated Mrs. Anne Felt a martyr to her fine voice. The great exertions in singing which she made, threw her into a consumption of which she died.

9. Avoiding cold, night, & damp air; cold & wet feet & unwholesome air. By wearing cork soled socks &c - - To produce agreeable determination, circulation and heat.

10. Flannel shirts next the skin. Thus promoting a determination to the surface of the body.

11. A moderate climate. A sultry July or August is as fatal as a variable March or April.

Patients from here, should be sent to South Carolina, New Providence & Bermuda; Portugal & Jamaica are bad.

To make a new climate effectual in any degree, to the restoration of health, the patient should make a stay of at least two years.

Allicus spent two years in Attica where he went for a consumptive complaint.

Of the treatment of the third species; when inflammatory Diathesis has been wasted; or has never been.

Then the remedies must be different from those used in the other two species

Stimulants are indispensably necessary in this species of the complaint.

They divide themselves into,

1. Medicines. 2. Diet. 3. Exercise.

The Medicines are, 1 Balsam Copaiva & Peru: Pine bud tea: Wild Cherry bark: Tar & Turpentine pills: Dandelion & horehound tea: Bitters & last opium, morning, noon, & night. -- 1.

Bark is proper as a preventative before the inflammatory action is come on?

It is likewise proper in this species; tho' not so good as the medicines mentioned. #

II.

The Diet.

x See Cullen's Mat: Med: # See Mours.

118. Phthisis. --- Diet & Exercise.

Here the patient may breakfast, dine & sup with Dr. Brown. Animal food is highly proper and generous diet in every particular. Oysters have done wonders in this species of Consumption.

A Continental Captain from Maryland was reduced extremely low & had tried himself almost to death: losing all hopes of recovery, he determined to enjoy the little portion of life remaining according to his own inclinations. He lived freely, drank wine; eat oysters & got well. ---

A gentleman from Delaware, much in the same way, made a like determination & recovered.

III

EXERCISE ---

Riding on horseback is the best. Dr Lydenham says it has succeeded even after Diarrhea has come on. An English lady who was so weak, that her husband had to hold her on the horse. At length so much recovered her health as to sit

without support. This exercise was continued & she got well.

Flannel should be worn next the skin. Warmth is better than cold. Change of climate is proper.

It is of no use to inspect the matter expectorated; as many are cured with ulcers, as without.

A patient of Dr. Bond, had sound lungs, as was found upon opening after dying with consumption.

Then I shall make two remarks.

{ A ^{Those who have the consumption from tubercles have it the worst.}

On The disease from vomica is the most benign. It is attended with very little debility, and is frequently cured by nature alone.

A Ship Captain had a Pneumony in the spring & not being bled it ended in a vomica — The vomica burst & he was apparently reduced to the last stage of Consumption. He had night sweats &c. He made use of good diet, & he sailed from

120. Phthisis — Remarks —

Here, six weeks since, perfectly well. Here the disease was curable, because there was not general debility.

But a consumption is not always curable, ~~because there was not general debility~~ by these means. It often baffles the use of diet, & every medicine. Yet it is not incurable; for it has been cured.

The means of performing this cure are such applications as will give the same tone, as those people have, who are not affected with the disease. There are —

1. War — 2. Labor — 3. Exercise.

The toils of war & labour are not always practicable, but exercise may ever be had.

Van Swieten says, that sailors & fishermen have been cured by turning Coachmen.

A long journey is the most proper exercise. Short excursions are hurtful; they create an appetite, without sufficient power of digestion. They sink the spirits of the patients. —

Long journeys are more particularly prop.

Phthisis Remarks 125.

er for women. The courage of women is passive, that of men, active. This will account for a fact taken notice of by Sir. Wm. Hamilton. He says after the Earth-quake of Calabria, on digging into the ruins; the women were found with folded arms, as if they had immediately resigned themselves to their fate; but the men were found with their arms extended; as if they had contended with destruction to the last.

The advantages which long journeys have over short ones are these.

1. A constant succession of new objects; which please the mind & invigorate the body.
2. A continual change of air.
3. The constancy of the exercise. Patients are so apt to disregard advice which is given to them on setting out on a journey; that I have drawn up a set of directions for my patients to carry with them, —

The eagerness with which patients seize hold of every thing under the name

of a remedy, borders on madness. For this reason a physician should, if possible attend on his patient. Every Town, every village has its Quacks; & prescriptions will be thrust upon him from Barber's shops, Taverns & Stables. —

I shall conclude this treatise on Consumption with two remarks.

1. Love of health, like love of money levels all distinctions.

2. Dr. Cheyne says, nothing is of so much consequence to mankind as health; except their eternal salvation; yet there is nothing which mankind so much neglect, as their health; except their eternal salvation.

Of The Small Pox. 123.

The Small pox is a disease of the whole system. For the History, see Dr. Cullen - Huxham & Willoughby.

The proximate cause is excess of irregular action in the ^{arterial} system; from a specific contagion. It is divided into two species

1. The Phlogistic, or Distinct small pox.
2. The Typhoid, or Confluent Small pox.

Before going on to the treatment of this disease, I shall make a few inquiries.

1. How is the disease propagated? By contagion; by the breath; by the body; by clothes; by air; by smoke; & fire does not destroy it.

It adheres to paper to so great a degree as to have been communicated by letter.

It is propagated after death. The matter may be preserved many months, if kept dry.

2. How long does the infection remain in the body before it produces fever?

Generally twelve or fourteen days;

but I have heard of one case from Dr. Hark. in which it remained 20 days.

3.. Can we destroy or lessen the Contagion?

It may be lessened before the fever is produced — In Africa they rub the body over with pepper & afterwards immerse it in cold water.

Is this an universally contagious disease?

It is not. —

— Of The Treatment of the Distinct small pox, & suite of the Eruptive fever. The Remedies are —

1. Bleeding. — 2. Purging with ^{strong} ~~small~~ purges or milder ones frequently repeated. As much progress should be made in debilitating the body, in this disease in the space of one day; as in 3 or 4 days time in *Pneumonia*.
3. ~~Distillers~~ to the neck; if Coma or Delirium attend.
4. Lifting up in bed.
5. Cool or cold air; a person in London, who, contrary to the wishes of Sydenham,

Secondary Fever.

125.

was kept very warm; was supposed to be dead. He was laid out; and the windows thrown open in such a manner that a current of air blew upon him; he revived & was cured.

6.. Cool diluting drinks.

7.. Opium. They should never be used till the eruption is complete.

The patients sometimes die of Pneumonia or Synanche Trachealis.

Of the Secondary Fever.

This is sometimes dangerous.

1. From the great irritation of the Lungs &c.
2. From the viscosity of a mucus in the throat
3. From a quick subsiding of the swelling.

The Remedies are —

1. Bleeding; Blistering & Emetics —

It is necessary to be cautious in the use of Bleeding. The pneumonia may be either Vera, Notha or Typhoides. In the two first, bleeding is proper; in the last it is not,

2.. Mercury. This should be exhibited so early as to procure a saturation about

126. Confluent Small Pox.

The time of the Eruption. Mercurial ointment may be rubbed on the throat. I have seen this used with advantage, in at least 100 Cases.

3. The swelling sometimes suddenly subsides. If it leaves the face, & appears in the limbs, there is no danger. The more the limbs swell, the better.

Then the Remedies are -

a. Gentle purges. b. Bathing the hands in warm water. c. Blister or stimulating Cataplasm to the neck. d. Opening the pustules with a needle. e. Changing the linen every day.

Dr Hurham says, a foul shirt in this disease is like the poisoned shirt of Hercules.

By the use of these means I have often seen a cure, or to borrow another happy expression from the same gentleman, a resurrection from this disease.

Of the Confluent Small Pox.

This in most cases resembles the Distinct, with the symptoms all in a high degree. It is chiefly distinguished by the early eruption & a diarrhoea.

Confluent Small Pox.

127.

The Remedies are —

1. Bleeding. — 2 Emetics — 3. Purges — 4. Cool drinks & cool air — 5. If the symptoms of Typhus appear, Wine & other stimulants must be used — Bark by the mouth & by blyster, & opium three times a day. The incipient maculae or livid spots, ~~are~~ may be touched with a little spirit of sea. salt diluted with syrup.

Of The Cuticular Small Pox.

Nurses, & attendants on persons affected by small pox, are frequently troubled with this disease. This has led many to suppose there could be a second infection. But this never can be, where there has been an eruption with high fever.

Small Pox

Dr. Sydenham & Van Swieten relate facts where persons have had an eruption without fever; and afterwards, an Eruption attended with fever; & vice versa —

It would seem from these facts, that it is necessary the small pox should produce some impression upon the whole system, to render it ever afterwards, incapable of receiving a similar impression.

A fever, therefore, & an eruption seem necessary for this purpose.


Children may be infected with the small pox in the womb of the mother, if she has had the disease.

I know a person in Kensington who was born with the full eruption; his mother being then sick with the small pox... For an account of Inoculation, I refer you to my Medical Observations and enquiries. The following remarks are the fruit of later observation.

1.

A large wound often prevents the infection taking, from the blood's washing out the matter.

2..

A sharp  lancet should always be used, a dull one exciting too speedy inflammation.

3..

A person has been inoculated & a pustule appeared on the place, from which matter has been taken, which infected another person, tho' he from whom it was taken never had the disease.

4..

The habit of body must regulate the preparation.... I inoculated a lady who came here for her health from Maryland. She was very weak; was troubled with a Gouty affection, with dyspepsia; & much subdued the disease. I prepared her by causing her to eat animal food, morning,

noon & night & to drink freely of Wine.
She had only twelve pock & got well.

D ~

Fresh matter produced the disease in 5 days.

I have seen a fresh pustule two months
after inoculation. Two women,
passed through menstruation
during the small pox, without inconveni-
-ence.

The benefit of the preparation depends
on the suddenness of the change it produces.

Those who have made a long preparation,
frequently have the disease as bad as in the
natural way.

Patients should not enter on the use of pre-
paratives, till they are inoculated.

The preparation purges should be Jalap,
Rhubarb &c. Calomel should not be used -
among many of the objections to its use, I
shall mention only three - 1. It effectually
deprives us of all the benefits of a cool regimen
for Mercury always disposes the system to

Measles.

131

take cold. 2. It subjects patients, after an inoculation to troublesome, & sometimes dangerous glandular swellings. This will be readily admitted, by all who know the tendency Mercury has to stimulate the glandular parts of the body.

3rd All the good effects of Mercury may be procured by purges which do not subject the body to either of the above mentioned inconveniences.

The purges may be suited to the constitution, & in some cases, to the inclinations of our patients.

Of the Measles.

The Measles depends upon a specific Contagion, applied to the external surface of the body, particularly the throat & lungs; producing the proximate cause - viz Excess of irregular, or deficiency of regular action in the arterial system.

It is divided into two species.

1. The Vulgar — 2. The Vacuolus —

For the History; see Drs. Sydenham & Cullen.
The precursor then was a gum boil or some sore

on the tongue.

There is a great variety in this disease.

1. In the time of the fever attacking after the reception of the disease, fourteen days is the medium.

2. In the time of the eruption from the beginning of the fever, generally the third or fourth day. Dr. Waters told me one case, where it was delayed till the 5th day.

3. In the abatement or continuance, of the fever after the eruption.

4. In the varied appearances of the eruption.

5. In the duration of the eruption on the skin. I have known a case where it continued nine days.

6. In the manner of its retrocession.

From the consideration of all these facts, I have ventured to call this the internal measles. This will be of some Application ~

It will lead us to be cautious how we pronounce every disease the measles, unattended by eruption.

2 —

If inoculation for the measles should be used, we may know what persons are secured from the attack.

The Remedies for Measles are —

1. Bleeding when there is a hard pulse.
 2. Vomits — 3. Demulcents & seducing drinks; cider & water is the most pleasant.
 4. Blisters; to the neck; side & extremities —
 5. Opium day & night, if cough & diarrhoea attend.
 6. Bark, with advantage when there is a Typhoid diathesis.
 7. Fresh air, accommodated to the strength of the system. Cold air & cold water, have been successfully used when there was an inflam^y diathesis.
- Of the Convalescence.

1. Sometimes diarrhoea continues, the Remedies are Ciders & demulcent drinks.
2. Sometimes ophthalmia follows. This is cured by Astringents, Collyria, and Blisters.
3. Sometimes a Cough & fever, remain. These are to be relieved by milk & vegetable diet and a country air.

134. Angina Maligna

4. Purgatives may be given, to gratify the patient; but they are at best useless. I have omitted them without any bad consequences.

To keep up the analogy between Small-pox & Measles; I shall mention a fact. A woman was delivered of a boy, in the seventh month, covered with measles. She was at that time in the height of the disease.

Of Angina Maligna.

A fever from contagion; attended with symptoms of debility; delirium, especially in the night; diarrhoea; inflamed & watery eyes; tumors, ulcers & ulcers on the tonsils & throat; of a whitish or ash colour; eruption on the skin; foetid breath.

For the history, see Dr. Huxham, *Fothergill & Cullen*.

It most commonly attacks in the autumn.

I have seen it but once epidemic in this city.

Then, more women than children, died with it,

& more children than men; more children of black eyes, than of those whose eyes were of

a different colour. It generally appears here first in families of gentle life.

In England it commonly breaks out in noble families. It commonly puts on the appearance of a cutaneous disease; but is distinguished as not being

1. By the pulse. 2. from the season of the year.

3. By the pain in the head; great prostration of strength - ulcers in the tonsils &c. —

The Remedies are

1. Emetics. Colomet & Specae., make as good an Emetic as any thing.

If it should be asked why, in a disease of debility, emetics which are debilitating medicines are used; it may be answered, that they act by evacuating matter from the system still more debilitating; In the same manner, when the body is raised to a morbid degree of excitement by heat, the cool air operates, carrying off the superfluous heat.

2. Tonics.

a. Bark. If in the beginning, from

136. *Angina Maligna*. When the weakness of the stomach, it cannot be taken in substance; the infusion & tincture may be used: but we must employ it in substance as soon as possible.

c. Port Wine; very freely used.

i. Snake Root.

d. Cordial aliment. Chicken Broth; when the appetite is recovered.

u. Opium, to remove delirium.

3. *Blisters*. Shollings in disorders of this kind are found to afford relief. It is upon this analogy that blisters are prescribed. They should be applied topically, to the neck & throat; when they act less upon the system, generally, than when placed on the wrists & other extremities. These are particularly proper, when there is great septic debility. —

4. *Topical Applications*, to the throat; acids, garlic, Barley water, vinegar & water with honey — Vinegar & Myrrh; Calomel in barley water. These are

Angina Maligna. 137.

to be used in drinks & gargles. When they cannot be taken that way, they may be injected by a syringe. Lastly, the vapour from warm Vinegar may be inhaled.

5. Avoiding all the causes of irritation. Removing the curtains &c. Dr. Johnson recommends the vitriolic acid to be poured upon common salt and the effervescing mixture to be carried around the room.

6. If there is a looseness, Opium is to be used. If costiveness gentle laxatives. ——— Bleeding is improper unless there is inflammatory action. Calomel as a stimulus is very excellent. It may be given in doses from 2 to 6 grs. a day.

If it tends to run off by the bowels, it must be restrained by opium. Malt diet & country air; are very proper, after the patient has become convalescent. —



138. Of Scarlatina Anginosa.

This disease, tho resembling, is distinct from the foregoing. It is a fever with a moderate degree of inflammatory diathesis; accompanied with an eruption, or efflorescence; on the 3rd, 4th, or 5th day; ulcers of the tonsils; nausea & vomiting; a slight tumor of the face, a desquamation of the cuticle, like brown scabs, leaving frequently, dropsical swellings & abscesses.

It differs from Angina - 1st In being unattended by ulcers of the throat. 2nd In the skin's being of a deeper red, resembling the back of a lobster; the spots paler than the interstices. 3rd In there being a hot dry skin. The skin is uniformly moist in the Angina. 4th In the skin's peeling off. 5. In its being less dangerous & mortal. 6. In its being followed by swellings. 7. In its appearing most frequently in summer & dry weather.

The time in the Scarlatina between the sickness & the eruption, is generally

Scarlatina Anginosa. 139.

four days. Dr Sims has prevented the disease after infection by purges of Rhubarb. I shall add two remarks.

1. The scarlatina, like the plague infects before it appears.

2. It is of no use to send children out of the house, after the infection has seized any one in it. — The disease is divided into two species — 1. Phlogistica; accompanied with a mild typhoid fever; not inflammation enough to admit of bleeding; or debility enough to continue the exhibition of stimuli.

2nd Maligna; accompanied with a typhus fever &c. —

1. Of the Phlogistica — The Remedies are — Cooling Salts; Gentle purges & blisters & Blisters. It is not mortal.

A nausea and vomiting is a pathognomonic symptom of this disease. Vol 2 Med. Eng.

2. Of the Maligna — The Remedies are — 1. Emetics, Spices combined with cal

Scarlatina Anginosa.

- omeel is the best. It is a certain cure if given on the first day of the disease. Repeat it if nausea remains. To a lady, who had been brought to bed, only three days before, I gave three emetics, & cured her. — This proves that Emetics may at all times be employed with propriety.

2 — Calomel, in small doses. — If it shows a disposition to run off by the bowels, it must be combined with opium. Its use is to give a gentle & equable stimulus to the whole system. It may be employed externally, in the form of an ointment.

3 — Blisters behind the ears. These are proper, though disapproved of by Dr Withering, if no inflammatory diathesis is present.

4 — Gargles mixed with Calomel & Vapor.

5 — Stimulatives. A running of the nose, in this disease is always critical, when it comes on the 3rd or 5th days. Snuff may be given on the 5th day — When

Scarlatina Anginosa — 141.

The disorder generally terminates.

In a boy 13 years old, on the morning of the 5th day, there appeared great difficulty of breathing. I had set up with him all night. I, now, going to lie down, desired the nurse, if any thing singular occurred, to call me. In the course of an hour she awaked me, much frightened, and told me that Jimmy was dying. — As I went into the room the first thing that I observed was the nurse's snuff-box. The child appeared to be dying. I took the box & thrust as much snuff into his nostrils as I could. In about 10 minutes he sneezed, & discharged a gill of mucus. And at 10 O'Clock was walking about the room.

6. Mild Diaphoretics. Dr. Withering recommends *Contra-yerva* & Camphor.

7. Gentle stimulants — Wine & water.
Dr. Withering says, to prevent the swellings which generally come on at the close of this disease the vegetable alkali is useful. Dr. With^{ing} & Cullen agree ^{cases} that Bark is not to be given while there is any remain of Typhoid death.

142. Of Varicella.

A slight fever: pustules which end in scales; and drop off in a few days. The pustules are not numerous. A physician told me, that he had not seen them amount to more than 200.

The Remedy is a Single purge.

As taking leave of diseases which affect the whole system, primarily, I shall hazard a few conjectures. —

May not the *Angina Maligna & Scarlatina anginosa*, have been originally one disease & and become different only from the changes which have taken place in climate, Diet and State of society? May not the same be true of the Small Pox, Chicken pox & Measles? May not the same be equally true, of the Plague, Jail Fever, & Yellow Fever? This conjecture is supported by the resemblance between the cases, symptoms & terminations of these diseases.

The Plague is often followed by Buboes, sore throat, loss of memory, and even fatuity, after

Erysipelas.

143.

receding; so are the others.

This is rendered probable from another analogy. The Human species are descended from one man, of one colour; yet naturalists now reckon six different colours among men.

There is not so great a difference between these diseases, as between the colours of mankind.

Erysipelas.

An eruption accompanied with swelling & pimples, which terminate in vesicles & sometimes abscesses attended with phlogistic fever.

It generally appears in the face, but sometimes in the limbs. It may be spontaneous like the jail fever. It arises from external & internal stimuli. The internal are acrid substances, taken in to the body.

The external are quick successions of heat & cold; certain Chemical stimuli & certain poisons. Of these last, the effluvia of the last menstruum is the most acrid.

Erysipelas.

A lady was affected by them so as to have an Erysipelas; tho' she laid in a different part of the house, in which they had been roasted the day before. The effluvia of certain vines, likewise produce it. A lady, whenever she walked in a meadow where there were poison vines, would be affected with Erysipelas, tho' she was at 10 feet distance.

For the History of this disease, see Dr. Cullen

The Remedies are 1. Bleeding.

2. Purgers. 3. Avoiding all stimulating drinks and applications. All greasy applications are bad. I have found meal to be the best. 4. Cool Air. -

That species of Erysipelas called Tona and Shingles is to be treated in the same way.

It is a vulgar error that certain death follows the being surrounded by this eruption. I have frequently seen it quite round a person & afterwards recover.

Of the Military Fever.

The military fever is of a mixed diathesis, with anxiety; sighing: eruption. Dr. Cullen & White agree in supposing it an artificial disease, occasioned by the hot regimen. The eruption called prickly heat, which appears in very sultry weather; is a species of the same disease. The following facts seem to prove that it is an artificial disease, produced as be-
- forementioned. It appears most frequently in child-bed fevers.

But it is much less frequent since the introduction of the cool regimen: And the business of midwifery having fallen into the hands of men. Dr. Halme says, that in the London Lying-in-Hospital, out of 1400 patients he has not seen^t affected with it. It is seldom seen in this city, since the banishment of the hot regimen.

Of the Cure.

The cure consists in moderating the great
any perhaps It is supposed a word has been omitted here -

146.

Urticaria, Pemphigus & Aphthae.

offensive sweats which are the cause of the disease. This may be done, 1. By laying the arms out of bed — 2. Lighting the bed clothes — 3 cool drinks & cool air, — 4 Lying between the blankets or in flannel.

For Urticaria, Pemphigus. & Aphthae,

Which are unknown, or seldom seen in this country, I refer you to Dr. Cullen.

Of Local Universal Diseases. ¹⁴⁷

We now pass from those diseases which affect the whole body primarily, & particular parts secondarily, or only in consequence of the general affection — To those in which particular parts are primarily affected, & the system only secondarily or in consequence of that local affection.

These local diseases are either External or Internal.

The External are Phlogosis & Ophthalmia.

The Internal are Phrenitis &c —

All then terminate either in,

1. Resolution, when the matter is serum.
2. Suppuration, when the matter is coagulable Lymph & Serum.
3. Gangrene & Spaculus, when it is red blood.

The proximate cause of these inflammations is the same with those before treated of — an excess of irregular action. In inflammations of this kind 1. There may be inflammation without pain. A person with Hepatitis had a

Phrenitis &c.

hard pulse so that he was bled 3 or 4 times, but no pain.

2. There may be pain remote from the part affected; and that be without pain.

Buglivi mentions a case, in which there was great pain in one kidney; after the patient's death, a stone was found in the other, and nothing appeared to be the matter with the one which had been painful.

— So likewise we see that a stone in the bladder will occasion pain & itching in the glans penis.

Of Phrenitis —

This is a disease either Idiopathic or Symptomatic. The remote causes of the Idiopathic phrenitis are —

1. Passions of the mind — 2 Inaction. 3 Contusion.

The passions are all direct stimuli; anger & grief are the most powerful. The last is only so when suppressed. In its natural operations it is a direct debilitant. —

2. —

Insolation generally takes place in warm countries; sometimes it rises to apoplexy & death.

3. —

Contusions are the most frequent cause. It is in a moderate degree only, that they produce delirium. Carried farther, they give rise to Coma, Idiocy & Death. It is not necessary that the contusion should be on the head, to produce Phrenitis.

A soldier who fell from the roof of a house, & came down on his feet, died phrenitic.

The Phrenitis generally ends on the 3rd, 4th, or 5th day. The Remedies are

1. Bleeding copiously; from the arm or carotid arteries — Cupping or Leeches. — There is no disease which requires so much bleeding as this. —
2. Purges & Clysters. 3 an erect posture of the head 4. Cold water or vinegar applied to the head.
5. Blisters to the shaven head or neck.

The Symptomatic Phrenitis arises from

Hepatitis —

variola, pneumonia &c the cures are the same as above.

Of Hepatitis —

This disease is of two kinds. Acute & Chronic. — The acute is known by tension & pain in the right hypochondrium; more or less acute — increased by pressing upon the part. The pain is very often in such a part of the side as to make it appear like that of a pleurisy; and frequently, as in that disease the pain is increased by inspiration. The disease is sometimes accompanied by a cough; which is commonly dry, but sometimes humid. The pain is often extended to the clavicle & the top of the right shoulder —

A dyspnea accompanies; the patient can lie only on the right side; sometimes there is hiccough, sometimes vomiting. After 5 or 6 days the eyes turn yellow, & sometimes the skin.

But this is not a pathognomonic sign as Sauvages supposed.

In the chronic the symptoms are

Hepatitis

151.

The same but all in a lower degree.

In both there is a pain in the pit of the stomach; and sometimes in the left side —

The pulse generally hard. I have seen one case with pain in the back & head. The last, owing to a preternatural determination of blood to the head.

This lady would often lift her hand to her head & cry out; "Oh my head, my head" — as if she had the *Hydrocephalus internus*. She was frequently delirious; & had convulsion fits; but it was the *Hepatitis*: for both the symptoms & the recovery shewed it. The most pathognomonic signs are decubitus, the pain in the shoulder, the dyspnea & dry cough. — The liver is remote from the great source of circulation; hence obstructions are easily formed there. The matter of these obstructions becoming acrid, stimulates the system, & produces inflammation.

1. Hence it frequently follows Remitting & Intermitting fevers: long continued grief; enormous eating & drinking; drunkenness &c —

152.

Hepatitis -

2. Most of the cases which I have seen of Hepatitis, were occasioned by the Colic.
3. A continuation of inflammation from the pleurisy sometimes produces Hepatitis. This was the case with Dr. Redman, when he was young. There was an infusion into his lungs; he spit it up.
4. Violent passions of the mind, some times occasion Hepatitis.

"Bile turned jeaur," says the poet.

A gentleman disputing with one his superior, received an affront which he could not resent. He left him in a great passion. In a few minutes he found himself, very sick at Stomach, with great disposition to puke. He stepped aside to an alley, where he threw up a gill of bile & was relieved.

Mr. Galloway, formerly of this city, was so violently intempered at a contested Election, as to endure a very severe Hepatitis.

There are many similar cases related

Hepatitis

153

by Morgagni. There is no country where the Hepatitis is more common than in Italy. No country where Luxury & the violent passions reign more despotically. —

A Cardinal will die of Hepatitis the morning after having sniped of acquiring the papal chair: and a lover will expire after being dismissed by his mistress.

5. Violent heat, often produces this disease by promoting an acid secretion. It is most common in warm weather & in hot climates.

Hence we see it is one of the most common diseases of India.

6. Gall-Stones. Besides it sometimes proceeds from chalky calculi; & the irritation of worms.

That there are worms in the liver, we know from dissection.

7. Contusions & wounds of the head.

8. The autumnal remitting fever, is a frequent cause of Hepatitis.

9. Lastly the gout. The late Dr Chouet died in the 84th year of his age; of a Hepatitis;

Hepatitis

probably from the gout; as he had been troubled with it for several years, seven months before his death. He was twice bled; & his blood was sizy. The serum was very yellow & likewise his eyes.

All these causes produce Acute or Chronic Hepatitis; according to their degree.

The Remedies are,

1. Bleeding very copiously. I once bled a woman fourteen times in 15 days & yet it did not prevent her having an Hepatic abscess. —
2. — Laxatives — if costiveness attends — If there is no vomiting or diarrhea they are improper.
3. Clysters — 4. Blisters to the part affected.
5. — Mercury — to stimulate the system, after proper evacuations have been made. This is used in the East-Indies, in the form of Unguent, and they rub in lbs. at first.

The less & the earlier the disease, the sooner it may be cured. I have used Calomel. We cannot always procure resolution. — The ways which the abscess discharges itself are —

Hepatitis

155

1...

Through the biliary ducts, into the bowels. I know of two cases when it was fatal — One was of a captain of a vessel, who after a hearty breakfast was seized with a puking of pus. There are many cases when there is let the pus.

The discharge is a green bile: a gelatinous matter, a bloody matter; sometimes it appears like filaments; sometimes it is seen to resemble little worms; this shape is derived from the biliary ducts. — A man who had a hectic & chills with occasional spasms, for two months a hard pulse, dizzy blood; had his symptoms go off & his disease, with green slimy stools.

In the case of the woman who was bled 14 times, the abscess was very large. She had all the symptoms of an abscess; and the chills to so great a degree, that her husband supposed she had an intermittent. I waited for a spontaneous vomiting & purging, but not appearing, I determined to procure an evacuation by

156.

Hepatitis

art. I made a bolus of Tart. Emul. & Calomel & sent it by a pupil on whom I could depend; who was made acquainted with the design of the prescription. The family were not to know what was intended, & he was to watch its operation. After its operating as a purge 2 or 3 times, the abscess broke & the matter discharged was not less than a gallon. The student, after a while, gave her a dose of Laudanum & returned - I saw her in the evening she was much debilitated; but she recovered & has borne two fine children since & is now alive. An abscess often collects & discharges 4 or 5 times before it heals. A vomiting & full pulse indicate a return of the collection.

A Lady of this city, always felt a lameness of the right leg & thigh, precede the discharge -

The pulse is generally fuller before & weaker after the discharge. This fulness is so inconsiderable, that it has never deceived me. —

2.

Through the Diaphragm into the lungs. from

Hepatitis Gastritis. 157

whence it is expectorated. The case of Dr Redman

3.

Into the cavity of the Thorax.

4.

Into the cavity of the abdomen. This is fatal.

5.

Externally —

After the Hepatitis, there is frequently a pain in the liver. I have known King^d. Merc. Zn o rubbed into the side & move it in one night.

Of Gastritis.

A fever; with a slender, but tense pulse; vomiting great pain in the part affected, sometimes hicough. There are two species —

1. Phlegmonic — seated in the mucous coat.
2. Erysipelatous — seated in the villous coat.

It is occasioned by —

1. Acid matter deposited on the Stomach,
2. Poisons of all kinds; cold water. & sometimes large doses of opium. —

Dr. Robert mentions his having cured a patient of Tetanus with opium: but he died soon after of Gastritis. The Remedies are

1. Moderate Bleeding - 2 Emollient cataplasms
3. Fomentations: to the region of the stomach.
4. Clysters. - 5. avoiding all acid matters: & opium. The second species is the most dangerous.

Enteritis.

Fever of the Typhoid kind; with a slender, but tense pulse; pungent pain about the navel: obstinate costiveness; vomiting there are two species of this disease, as of Gastritis - The bare is the same of Gastritis with the addition of Clysters of Cold water. Cold is here a relative term. The heat of the healthy human body is about 92° or 100° ; pump water about 52° of heat. - Of consequence, when the body is raised in a fever to the temperature of 120° , the warmth of the water must be proportionally increased. To a patient of mine I gave a pint of Cold water as a Clyster.

Nephritis.

159

The water was about the heat of 70° or 80° , or the temperature of rain water. The first Clyster gave relief. The discharge was accompanied with the emission of wind. This evacuation was repeated and a crisis immediately followed.

This remedy should never be used, unless where there is much inflammation in the system.

I was led to the employment of this medicine;

1. From a perfect conviction of the truth of Dr Brown's principles; which consider Cold as a sedative — 2. From my reading a treatise by Dr Rosa, an Italian Physician on the Dysentery; in which he mentions cold water, with ice dissolved in it, as used with success in that complaint.

I have never seen a true Enteritis but what proceeded from the Colic; except one from the Dysentery.

Of Nephritis.

Pain in the region of the kidneys: vomiting: Colic: Stupor of the limbs on the side affected: drawing up of the testicle; pale or high

Cystitis.

coloured urine; & inflammatory fever. Some times it comes on with symptoms of Colic.

The remote causes are -

1. Contusion. 2. Acriid substances taken into the body. - 3. Hard riding - 4. Calculi; These are the most frequent causes of Nephritis.

The Remedies are - 1. Bleeding - 2. Lement purges. 3. Clysters of cold water - 4. Demulcent drinks - 5. A recumbent posture - 6. Opium - after inflammation -

Of Cystitis.

Pain & swelling about the bladder; In all the patients I have seen, there has been complete Ischuria. This is owing to the inflammation of the neck of the bladder, and consequent spasm. This occasions a hardness which is perceivable by the Catheter. Tenismus & fever. Sometimes there are frequent & painful discharges of urine.

In one case there was a discharge of mucus from the bladder.

The whole system is less affected in this disease, than in any other internal inflammation. The functions of the brain & appetite are unimpaired, and the patient in the interval of pain, is able to walk about & transact any business. The pulse will be full & hard all the time. This apparent healthiness of the body, is a very imposing symptom, and if attended to, will lead the physician to neglect bleeding our patient, supposing him, from this, not to stand in need of it, while the bladder is labouring under a violent inflammation. This was once my case, and I was prevented from neglecting the bleeding by the advice of Dr. Boiss; who had more experience in this disease, & who told me that bloodletting was the only remedy.

The remote causes are,

1.

Acrid substances taken inwardly, or injected into the bladder. A lady brought it on by taking too large a dose of *Har*

Cystitis.

less oil. Cantharides have produced it. Ser-
 Sat: has occasioned it; it was injected &
 in two cases death followed.

2-

Calculi. These are particularly made
 the cause of hard riding: which produces
 bloody urines: & sometimes death. -

3-

A translation of gout to the part: The
 gout of an old man, fell upon his
 kidneys: and afterwards upon the neck
 of his bladder. This produced a total
 obstruction of urine. The catheter was
 tried to be introduced in vain. At last
 it was introduced; but no urine was
 evacuated. The bladder continued swell-
 ed, & mortified.

Remedies are -

1. Bleeding. - I once bled 6 times
2. Gen-
 the laxatives -
3. Demulcent drinks
4. Cold Water to the region of the bladder -
5. The catheter - 6 Opium - 7. I have

once known it removed, after every thing else had failed, by a strong dose of Jalap.

There are three other species of Inflammation: partly internal, partly external. viz
Odontalgia, Otitis & Hemorrhoids.

Of Odontalgia

Pain in the teeth: occurring at the season of the year, when other inflammations appear. That the teeth are subject to inflammation is proved —

1. From their being provided with arteries.
2. From the diseases often occurring in the sound teeth. — It may be noticed that the first decay of the teeth is after an attack of the odontalgia. Teeth often decay without pain.
3. It is principally ~~being~~ known in climates most subject to inflammatory diseases. Countries which are uniformly hot, or cold; are seldom affected by it. Hence it is hardly known in Nova Zembla & the Indies

166.

Dontalgia -

It is brought on by the alternate action of heat & cold; or the alternate application of cold & warm liquids. The island of St. Christophers is the only part of the W. Indies where this disease is found. The water of that Island is extremely cold.

It occurs chiefly in those periods of life most subject to inflammatory diseases.

For these reasons I reject salt; sugar; tea; animal food &c. as the causes of Tooth-ache — I deny that sugar is the cause, because no people have better teeth than the West Indians, Negroes & French; great part of whose diet is united with it. This disease affects the tonsils sometimes; but is never of long duration.

It attacks sometimes with pain & swelling at the gums — It is most frequent in the spring & fall. Sometimes it attacks a sound tooth, on the side opposite to the tooth affected; equi-distant from the incisor teeth; this is called the sympa-

- their tooth-ache. The remedy is extraction; but as this cannot always be used & is often attended with dangers, recourse must be had to other means. (Effectd.)

1. Blood drawn from the gum of the tooth of
2. Lenient purges. 3. Blisters to the part affected & drawing applications to the chaps,
4. .. a roasted fig, split open & applied to the gum. - Opium is seldom useful.

After the pain, a gum boil generally appears.

When that is the case extraction should be used. When a tooth, becomes carious it is to be 1. Stopped with lead or gold-leaf 2 - the nerve is to be destroyed, the artery, if denuded. 3. It is to be extracted.

I have seen an Extraction of the first affected tooth, prevent a return of the disease through life. Sometimes the disease ends in an abscess, of the Antrum maxillare, & eats through both the jaws - often the lower jaw. This is very dangerous, I have once seen it fatal,

Otalgia - Hemorrhoids.

166. Extraction is the only remedy. If it is not used, the abscess breaks outwardly, but not till the bone is affected. -

The preventatives are -

1. Sleeping in a woollen night cap tied under the chin.
2. Avoiding the sudden applications of heat & cold to them.
3. Rinsing them in the morning with cold water.
4. Removing the Tartar frequently.
5. Brushing them after eating & before going to bed.

The Remedies for the Chronic Rheumatic tooth-ache are 1. An opiate plaster to the face. 2. Opium internally. 3 Extraction

Otalgia.

An acute pain in the ear with fever.

The Remedies are 1. Purging. 2 Blister behind the ear - 3. Vapour of burnt Sugar received into the Ear with a funnel. If there is great inflammation. Bleeding

Otalgia Hemorrhoids.

A local inflammation affecting the whole system; heaviness, & pain in the head;

giddiness, distention of the rectum with pain; pain in the loins, pain with external swelling; fever, sometimes followed by an effusion of serum or blood.

This disease is either external or internal. The last is also called the blind piles.

The remote causes are,

1. Habitual costiveness. 2 Acid purges, particularly aloetics - 3 long or hard riding, or walking - 4. A sedentary life.

This predisposes to costiveness. Hence women are more subject to this disease than men, & pregnant women more than other women. The predisposing cause is debility.

The proximate cause is an Excess of action in the Hemorrhoidal vessels.

The Remedies are, 1. Bleeding both general & local. The local may be performed by leeches or the lancet. I have known the taking away of so small a quantity as six drops, procure instantaneous relief.

2. Lenient purges - As Sulphur &c

168 (Hemorrhoids) 3. A horizontal posture of the body. 1. Sedatives, as 1. Cold water, 2. Lark. Root leather - 3. Stramonium in form of ointment. 4. In the decline of the disease Dr: Lat:

5. Low, opening, vegetable diet. prunes &c. Bread of Indian meal. After the inflammation is removed the debility may be cured by Tar. in its various forms. Doct: Lat: F. Bals. Copaiva.

It is prevented by avoiding all the causes of the disease particularly costiveness. Dr. Cullen takes notice of a species of this disease which he calls struthiloid Piles. I have seen only one instance of this complaint. A gentle man is always seized with a pain & swelling of the rectum, on going into a large company, and is instantly relieved by going out. The stimulus of the phlogisticated air in the room; producing an inflammation; which always attacks the weakest part.

Ophthalmia. ¹⁶⁹

Dr. Cullen distinguishes two species. Idiopathic & Symptomatic. He divides the first into 1. Ophthalmia Membranarum - & 2 Ophthalmia Tarsi. The Idiopathic is either an inflammation of the eyes themselves; or of the whole system.

The Remote Causes are - 1. External violence, Wounds; slight touches; sand; dust; smoke; and the effluvia of privies. - 2. The application of light in an excess, either in quantity or duration. Sitting up late at night; sitting before a vivid fire; riding when the sun shines; in a snow storm. 3. Too much exercise of the eyes in viewing small objects - 4. Frequent intoxications.

"Who hath red eyes"? saith Solomon.

5. Acid matter from any cause, deposited on the sebaceous glands of the eye.
6. - Sympathy with other parts of the body.
7. - An unusual determination of the blood to the head. It is often combined with Angina & Pneumonia. It is not catching

1710.

Ophthalmia.

except by the operation of the imagination.

The general Remedies are,

1. Bleeding; this is to be used only as a general remedy, when the complaint is an affection of the whole system, with fever. In other cases it is unnecessary. Leeches, cupping & scarifying the tunica adnata, or tarsi palpebrae. — 2. Purges — 3. Ointments to the nape of the neck; behind the ears & to the temples.

4. Special applications. If there is excess of action they must be sedative; if defect, stimulant.

The remedies must be suited to the stage of the disorder. You will be obliged to change the diet several times. The sedatives are —

1. Cold water — 2. Lead water; this may be used made into a poultice with crumb of bread — The stimulants are.

1. Metallic Astringents. W. Allen's Eye Water

{	Vitriol. Ab.	—	ʒi	{
	Sacch. Sat.	—	ʒiv	
	Aqua Font.	—	℥ij	

℞

Ophthalmia

1721

2. Vegetable astringents. Bark is best.

Madeira Wine, Spirits: Salt & Water. Dr. Stark recommends opium & water; Vapor & Electricity.

When there is irritation from acrid tears, the mucilage of Quince seeds is useful. When from acrid humours effused into the eyes; I made use of an ointment made of Lup. Cal. aminaris & Butyr. Recent. $\frac{a \cdot a}{P. E.}$

3. Avoiding Irritation. Particularly from light.

4. Removing foreign matters: if it is occasioned by them; with a fine Needle or the Loadstone

A gentleman had become in some degree blind of one eye - an examination; it was found that a single hair hung over the pupil of the eye. Upon plucking it out, the blindness was removed.

5. If the disease arises from general debility, Bark & Opium are proper.

6. If from the affection of another part that must be cured.

7. If from acrid matters; Salom & Sifters, are the remedies.

Phlogosis.

There are two species of this disease.

1. Phlegmon. Confined to the cellular substance.
2. Erythema; of the rete mucosum.

Of the Cure of Phlegmon.

If it affects the whole system; Bleeding, Purgings, Flow diet are to be used. Cold Water; lead water; and to abate the pain arising from tension, oil.

If you are unable to procure resolution the phlegmon seems tending to suppuration; stimulating applications must be made to the part. Emollient Cataplasms of White lily Root &c to which a little oil is added. — If these fail, the lye poultice must be used. — This is made by mixing half a pint of strong stale beer with a gill of lye; & adding bread enough to form it into a poultice; & a little oil. By attention it is sometimes dispersed. — When the suppuration is completed, It must be opened. But it may end in gan-

Paronchia & Anthrax 173.

grene. — The Remedies are —

1. Deep scarifications, &c.
2. Bark only when no inflammatory diathesis is present. — Mr. Pott mentions a gangrene of the Toes, in old people which was cured by Opium. When there is general debility of the system, Bark & Wine in generous quantities are proper. Sphacelus is removed by the same remedies.

Paronchia.

A inflammation of the periosteum of the little finger.

- The Remedies are — 1. Holding the finger in boiling water or vinegar. 2. Deep Incision — 3. Taping of the sound part — 4. Blisters.

Anthrax:

A large, painful, indolent tumor; occurring in every part of the body; but most frequently in the back. I have seen them on both arms; and once saw one on the forehead. They have 20 or 30 holes in them. The Remedies are — Detergent Ointments; Bark & Wine. It is sometimes necessary to cut away the whole substance.

174.

BURNS & Inflammation

If there is great inflammation bleeding is necessary.... The Remedies for the Topical affection are. 1. Preparations of Lead in Water. 2. Rum - 3. Holding the part to the fire. 4. Sedative ointment (Oil of Turpentine.)

Of Inflammation from cold.

Cold in an excessive degree induces gangrene; but in an inferior degree, this disease. There is no pain in the part till it is placed near the fire; The heat causes distension thence pain. — — The Remedies are — 1. To avoid fire. — 2. Cold water, snow, Ice &c. — Then, the sedatives, act here as stimulants. For their heat is above that of the part frozen. — Yet so gentle as not to endanger the patient; by too great & sudden influx of heat. 3. After then, gentle friction may be cautiously employed. If gangrene or sphacelus ensue, they must be treated as if from any other cause. —

Of Hemorrhagy. — 175

This may arise — 1. From various causes acting in such a manner as to produce too great a quantity of blood; which state of the system is called *Plethora*. 2. From the increased proportion of the fluids to the solids. 3. From peculiar circumstances of growth; or from local cessation of growth, arising from weakness &c. 4. From the greater pressure on the arteries, than veins, causing arterial hemorrhagy vice versa. —

It is arterial in early life; until the age of 35 or 6; venal after. The arterial is principally from the nose & lungs. The venal chiefly in the Hemorrhoidal vessels, venae porta & brain. Both species concur in forming the uterine Hemorrhagy, Dr. Stahl calls the *Apoplexia Hemorrhagica Cerebri*. He divides Hemorrhagy into active & passive. I would not be thought to have adopted Dr. Stahl's opinion as respects the operations of any *Anima Medica*; but consider hemorrhage as merely mechanical.

1. Active Hæmorrhage depends on ^{an} excess of action - 2. Passive Hæmorrhagy on deficiency of action. - The first is of the arteries, the second of the veins. -

1. In Childhood,

From the greatness of the brain in proportion to the other parts; the diseases are principally confined to parts near to it; owing to the determination of blood there being greater, than to any other part of the body. These diseases are - Bleeding & defluxions from the nose: swelling & running from the ears: dropsy of the brain: scabby head; eruption, sore eyes; Coto; Catarrhs; scrophula; angina trachealis, humoralis, & perhaps the Angina Maligna, & Scarlatina Anginosa.

2. In Puberty,

There is a new determination of blood to the genital organs, & an alteration in the voice.

Pains then appear in the hips: knees & joints; & in the breast; called growing

pains, & by some, supposed to be Rheumatic. Swellings in the lymphatics of groin, likewise appear. A change of appetite too takes place owing to a dyspeptic state of the stomach. New food are required & old rejected. — The aliment from having been principally vegetable, becomes in a great measure animal.

3. In Adolescence. —

At about 21 — the arteries cease to yield to the impetus of the heart. Hence plethora ensues, & with it, pains in the breast; Catarrh; hæmoptoe; pneumonia; Consumption &c.

4. In Manhood,

About the age of 35 or 40, during the struggle between the arteries & veins, appear obstinate head-aches; dyspepsia; uterine hæmorrhagy & colic. These yield only to long & constant exercise; Therefore great caution should be used in promising a cure. The termination of this struggle, is succeeded by a long period of good health.

178. Haemorrhagy.

Fewer people die between 40 & 57 than in any other period of life. A man is said to be a fool who is not his own physician at 40. Men become more careful after that time. Experience has taught them what aliments are proper & in what quantity & to these they steadily adhere. People after that age are less solicitous about the opinion of the world, & the operations of a false taste. Then too, the passions are decayed. The person feels every thing, love & enmity less ardently than before. Every thing then, which formerly agitated him with passion, now only gives rise to emotions, ^{which} easily pass off, like the circles from a troubled lake.

And however irksome the thought of becoming old may be to you, young gentlemen; you may assure yourselves, that after the age of 40, you will experience more health & happiness.

From this we return to the causes of haemorrhagy.

The predisposing cause is universal. debility; ¹⁸⁰ but particularly of the great surface of the body.

Haemorrhagy.

17th 2.

Including the nose & lungs in the surface. This produces congestion & excitability. Hence a vis excess of action in the arterial system, & effusion of blood. The debility, is the same as in Pneumonia, but greater -- Hence the action is less than in Pneumonia. This effusion of blood upon the lungs may be called *Pneumonicula Cruenta*. All these diseases arising from the action of the same cause in different degrees, may be placed in their natural order. —

1 Pneumonia — 2 Notha — 3 Catarrh.

4 Pneumonicula — 5 — Cruenta,

The Haemorrhagy of the lungs arises from the same cause as *Pneumonicula* — only that here the effusion is of red blood; there of serum or lymph. For the consumption takes place only when there is more debility with a greater action of the vessels.

The haemorrhagy of the Nose is owing to debility & excess of stretching powers.

The remote exciting causes are —

Haemorrhagy.

1. Sudden vicissitudes of heat & cold.
2. Sudden diminution of the weight of the air.
3. Lifting weights or any thing which causes great exertion. — The passions particularly joy, determining to the lungs, & anger to the Head
4. Exercise of particular parts of the body including intense study.
5. Cold applied to one part, determining to another, for instance cold feet. I shall remark that Haemorrhagy is never a salutary discharge; & that nature is never to be trusted for its cure.

The Remedies in general are —

1. Bleeding — 2. Cold. either cold water or air
 3. Lenient purges. 4 Sedatives; especially alum & nitre; — after the excess of action is taken down. 5. Opiates, Blisters & Common Salt are proper. The preventatives are gestation, & a milk & vegetable diet. —
-

Haemoptisis.

This disease is sometimes mistaken for haemorrhagy of the fauces & Hematemesis. 1 It is distinguished from the first, by that's being without a cough of any kind without pyrexia. 2 It is known from a vomiting of blood by the florid colour of the blood from the lungs, that being from the stomach being black & greenish; by the difference of the symptoms, & by its seldom occurring. The predisposing cause is debility. That spitting which follows contusions excepted alone.

The remote causes are the same as consumption. Three fourths of all the cases I have seen, happened without being preceded by any violent exercise; & most of them in the middle of the night. I have had three attacks of it in this situation. An additional argument in favor of this doctrine is, that robust men are seldom affected with this disease. Person who use their lungs constantly, but mod-

Hemoptisis.

erately, as for the most part not troubled with it. E. G. Watson, Lawyers & Singers. &c. The Germans, a part of whose education is music, seldom have it.

The Clergy may be excepted from this remark. They are much exposed to the vicissitudes of heat & cold. Frequently after great exertions in the pulpit, going into the cold air. Some are injured by supposing it a cure for every disease. This was the case with Mr Whitefield, who said no remedy was equal to a pulpit sweat. But I am much mistaken if the Asthma to which he was subject, & which finally ended his life, was not occasioned by the operations of cold, on his body & lungs after his ardent exertions. —

This immoderate exercise of the lungs, frequently proves fatal to clergymen of his persuasion.

The Indications of Cure are

1. To lessen the excess of action of the whole system, remove the congestion of the Lungs.
2. To abate the debility of the Lungs

3. To take away the debility of the whole system. --- The first Indication is answered.

1. By Bleeding moderately. Then we are to be governed by the action of the pulse: & the degree of Plethora.

2. By the use of Colds. Dr Bond used to wrap himself up when naked, in a sheet wet with cold vinegar & in this situation went to bed.

A gentleman used to apply a napkin dipped in cold water, to his perotum; with success.

3. Acids --- 4 Nitre & collum --- 5. Vegetable diet --- 6. Rest.

The second Indication is answered (after the remedies of the first have been used) By all those means recommended in the 3rd Species of Consumption --- Dr. Smith of N. Jersey, drinks porter every night instead of Tea. Dr. Bond was subject to this disease for 40 years. He always lost 6 or $\frac{3}{4}$ VIII of blood, every six weeks. He knew when it was coming on by a full chest & strong pulse... Bark is proper in this stage of

184

Haemoptisis. Epistaxis.

of the inflammatory action is taken down. Sir Hans Sloane prevented a return of the disease for 45 years By taking a dose of Bark every day. He died at the age of 96 in full possession of all his mental faculties. — After this disease is removed a little journey will be very useful.

May not Common Salt be useful in the Consumption, in the same way as it is in this disease?

Of Epistaxis.

The Remedies are, 1. Bleeding — if the system sympathizes with the part affected. — 2. Rest, in a sitting posture — 3. Lement purges &c. Cold application to the neck & Scrotum.

5. Plugs of rag, as large as one's finger, screwed into the Nostril & ^{let them} remain 2 or 3 days.

Of Haematemesis.

A Fulness & oppression, at the praecordia, attended with a vomiting of black grumous

Blood... The remote causes are -

1. Acid substances taken into the stomach.
2. Concussions - 3. Hard drinking - 4. Obstructed menses. 5 Bleeding piles. 6. Obstructions in the liver & spleen.

The Remedies are -

1. Bleeding if the pulse be hard -
2. Cold - particularly, Clysters of cold water.
3. If the pulse is weak & quick, Spirits; Laudanum; & I have once known it cured by Common Salt.

The Haemorrhages from defect of action, or passive Haemorrhages, are 1. The Bleeding piles. 2. Bloody Urine. 3 Haemorrhagy from wounds. The Remedies for the first are -

1. Liquid Laudanum - 2. Tonic Clysters of Bark or 3. Cordial meats & drinks. 4. Exercise.

The Remedies for the second are (which generally arise from Calculi) 1 Laudanum. 2 The usual Remedies for Calculi. - Dr. Martin of George-Town has cured by common salt -

The Remedies for the third are 1. Cold, this is the cause of so many recovering from wounds rec'd in battle. 2 dry applications.

The Gout.

Lint or flour, as dry as possible. 3. Compression.

Of the Gout.

I have chosen to bring in this disease here, because it is a disease between those of the arterial & Nervous system - partaking of both. It is a pain affecting the joints, particularly of the lower extremities, preceded by sickness & flatulence, of the Stomach. I shall divide it into two species - 1. The Phlogistic Inflammation. Tonic & Stenic Gout

2. The Atonic or Asthenic Gout.

The Gout is sometimes, both Stenic & asthenic. There is excess of action in the lungs; & deficiency in the liver. But this state of the system, is seldom of long duration. The inflammation & crisis has for its proximate cause, an excess of irregular action. It is seated in the lower limbs & is attended with great pain; fever & hard pulse. The asthenic gout has for its proximate cause a defect of regular action.

It affects occasionally any part of the body;

The Gout.

187

is attended with little or no fever: & other marks of debility. The predisposing cause of gout is debility. The proximate cause is an excess of irregular, or defect of regular action in the arterial system, or a combination of both.

A Rheumatism, is nothing but a gout upon a vigorous constitution, brought on by cold.

And a Gout is nothing but a Rheumatism upon a constitution debilitated by luxury & dissipation brought on by cold.

Gout is chiefly an internal affection: with great debility. Rheumatism is chiefly an external affection: with less debility.

Gout affects both the arterial & nervous system. Rheumatism, the arterial alone.

I have seldom seen it retrocede. I once saw it alternating with a pneumonia & cough. The gout is a disease of high; the Rheumatism of the humble in life. —

The inflammatory Gout is an affection of the arterial system: The Asthenic of the nervous.

If the patient has flatulency, dyspepsia &c. These affections of the stomach, show gout or rheumatism much mixed with it. The difference between the people who are affected with the two diseases; will be seen by attending to this fact. The officers of an army have the gout; the soldiers the rheumatism.

The gout affects men of a choleric, sanguine temperament. It seldom appears before 35. tho' when 'hereditary', it attacks as early as the 16 & 15 years of age. I have seen it in a Boy of nine years — Irritable & passionate people are most subject to it. Women seldom have the gout. But I have seen it transmitted to them by Gouty ancestors. There are some peculiarities attending the transmission of the Gout, which are worthy of observation. Sometimes it passes by the Children of gouty men; & appears in their grandchildren. Dr Blackmore has compared this procedure of the gout, to a river in some part of Africa, which rises & runs through one kingdom,

disappears in the next, & again appears in the empire beyond. Sometimes it appears in only part of a family.

Sometimes it affects the whole family.

A gentleman who came over from England and married here, returned to England, leaving his daughter here. He married again in England & had six children there. He, & all his six children died of the gout. The girl he left here was afflicted with it ~~all her~~ life & died lately, in the 64th year of her age.

Her children are all ~~afflicted~~ affected with it.

The remote Causes are —

1. Intemperance in eating animal food.
2. A sedentary life.
3. Great use of the understanding; vex-
-ory; night-watchings &c.

The exciting Causes are —

1. Habitual & constant intoxication
2. Indigestion — 3. Excessive evacuations,
bleeding &c. 4. The relaxing of the usual

exercises of the mind. 5. Acid drinks. To these may be added night watching; low diet; cold; a sprain; a fright &c.

The inflammatory gout is seated in the joints & appears in the lungs; kidneys; bladder; throat & Brain &c. The asthenic

gout appears in every part of the body. Shooting pains in the great toe; ankles; knees, & sometimes swellings appear. This is the anasarca kind. It disappears as suddenly as it comes; belongs principally to intemperate people, & is called the dumb gout.

It is apt to affect the kidneys with gravel & Ischuria. This may be in some measure owing to the patient's lying a long time on his back.

To affect the stomach with nausea, vomiting & spasms; the bowels with colic, diarrhoea & flatulency; the head with apoplexy, palsy, vertigo, headach & delirium - the liver & gall bladder with obstructions & bile in great quantity - The throat with angina. The salivary glands - The eyes with the most

Gout.

painful sensations in their orbits; a suffu-
-sion, soreness & exquisite sensibility to light:

- The external muscles of the head, neck &c.

Sometimes it produces scrofulous affections of
the body - Sometimes the urethra, bringing
on a gonorrhoea benigna - This has been mista-

- ken for ——— virulenta. I first learnt this
from Dr. Jones of this city. I have once seen
it in a woman; she recovered. Sometimes

it affects the rectum bringing on the piles.

It also affects the ear, bringing on a painful
swelling. In short, no part, no muscle, & I

may add, no fibre of the human body is ex-
- empted from the attacks of this formidable
disease. It is mistaken for all chronic dis-

- eases & terminates in dropsy, stone, melan-
- choly & madness. ———

It leaves calculi in various parts of the
body — in the kidneys, passing from whence

into the bladder, they form the nuclei for
future stones. Sometimes in the lungs it forms
the origin of tubercles & consumption, Sometimes

in the toes of fingers, forms Chalk Stones. Sometimes it produces a twitching of the legs, ankles &c, which has arisen to dislocation.

Yet notwithstanding all these evils, the gouty patient, is generally from other diseases, is possessed of a cheerful mind, & an exquisite relish for the pleasures of sense & society.

The two species do not exclude each other always; the same constitution will sometimes produce both. Delicate persons & women will generally have the Asthenic gout. Distilled spirits generally occasion the Asthenic Goutt, & acid wines, more than those of a better quality. - - - Before going on

to the consideration of the cure I shall make two remarks. 1. If the gout comes on before the 20 or 25th year, it is commonly fatal before 50.

2. The absence of a regular fit of the gout without any change in the diet having preceded, is dangerous.

Gout.

193.

Of the method of Cure.

Is the gout curable? Dr Sydenham said that it was. He looked forward to future times for the discovery of a medicine as certainly successful in its cure as the bark in intermittents. That time has not yet come, & it does not seem probable that a radical cure will ever be found in one medicine. But the gout is curable - & as perfectly so, as intermittent. The remedy is a total disuse of all the remote causes. Like Consumption, temperance joined ^{not} with gentle exercise, but with hard & continued labour, perfectly removes it.

But who is there, with strong inclination for Bacchus & Venus, that will consent to bid them an eternal farewell? I have seen men who had lived luxuriously in the beginning of life & had then been afflicted with the gout, afterwards reduced to poverty & labour, & then cured of their diseases. I have seen too, the children of gouty

194.

Gout.

parents, who were necessitated to work for their living— free from this disease. A West-Indian who was thrown into jail here, went in with a high Phlogistic gout on him— The difference of his situation, diet &c, cured the disease— and after being released he continued without it for some time. At length being restored to his former luxury, the gout returned. This temperance & labour should be continued for years, to be effectual. This treatment is proper only in the inflammatory gout; or the Asthenic, when mixed with inflammatory diathesis. In Asthenic gout we can only render the recurrence of the fits less frequent; & palliate the disease. The precursors of the gout are— Flabulence; a dryness of the soles of the feet; want of appetite or an excessive appetite the day before; restlessness; weakness or fatigue on every little exertion; sometimes fretfulness. In this situation the preventative should be warm bath to the feet; Rest; a pint of wine, or a dose of

Laudanum; and these will almost always carry off the complaint.

Dr. Brown frequently cured himself in this way. This led him to suppose all gout to be attended with direct debility & to require stimuli. But all stimuli are improper after the inflammatory action has come on.

That there is an inflammatory gout, little more proof will be wanted, than to know that Dr. Brown felt a sacrifice to his own Theory: dying from too large a dose of Laudanum, taken to remove the gout. —

But are there any medicines proper in the gout? Some have said that Nature should be left to herself. Dr. Ditt, Dr. Quink & Dr. Mervy ^Pman have been recommended as the best physicians in this disease. — But for my part, I cannot consider it as a "*non me tangere*."

Madeira wine may be given with safety, proportioned to the debility. This medicine will not be proper before inflammatory fever,

this it will before gout.

Here I remember two facts. Dr. Clark of Edinburgh, went one ~~evening~~ to an assembly. On returning he felt an universal debility & slight chilliness &c. To remove this he drank a pint of wine. He died next morning. —

A German who had Pneumonia Typhoides, feeling very weak, drank three pints of Wine. The disease had not fully appeared. This created so violent action that he died.

Here bark would be proper; & wine as they, the utmost length we should go.

The cure of this disease divides itself into two indications, both as it regards the phlogistic & asthenic gout. The indications in the first are —

1. To moderate the excess of irregular action, in the arterial system during a fit of the gout.

2. To prevent a recurrence of the fit.

To the first indication belongs —

1. Bleeding; moderately. This is both safe & sure. The bleeding should be topical.

Gout.

197.

A copious bleeding cures the gout at once, but then it returns more frequently.

2. Lenient purges, particularly, sulphur & warner's elixir.

3. Low diet, if there is acidity in the stomach, animal food allowed. 4. Vomits. 5. Blisters.

Dr. Chalmers cured himself by applying them to his toes. 6. Cold to the feet. 7. Gentle stimulating applications, Cabbage leaves & Moleasses. 8. Opium, when the excess of action is

taken down. 9. Certain stimulating passions, cautiously used. 10. The patient should use his limbs, in walking as soon as possible, after the gout has left him. By this treatment, the duration of the fit, may be shortened, & the pain alleviated. By this too we prevent the gravel. By abandoning our patients & flannel, we disgrace the profession, dishonour ourselves, & bring on more speedily the atonic gout.

The Remedies under the second Indication are

1. Temperate diet, milk & vegetables.

2. Moderate exercise, of the active kind.

Walking is best, as it gives tone to the system & relieves the patient from lying on his back. This should never be carried to fatigue. There we should always remember the golden adage,

"Omne nimium est natura inimicum."

For this reason the patient should also walk alone or with a gouty companion. Persons who are in health are apt to walk on 'nobody's' & forget that a gouty person is unable to keep up with them; & a gouty person is apt to be stimulated to greater exertion than is best for him.

3. Avoid all the remote exciting causes, particularly cold, night watching, gaming, excess of any kind, great exertion of body & mind, & immoderate or excessive evacuations. & Issues. & this article.

The Atomic Gout.

Below I go on & shall mention two marks, 1. It exists in all ages & sexes. 2. It often passes from one into each other, sometimes in the same fit... The inflammation is generally the disease of early life, the Atomic

of old age. But this order is sometimes reversed. Sometimes it is inflammatory at the beginning & atonic at the close & versâ.

It is of the utmost consequence to attend to this remark. Be not deceived by great names. - Diseases are much more simple in books than in sick rooms. The case of this species of gout, like that of the former, divides itself into two indications.

1. To relieve the patient when under the fit.
2. To prevent a return of the fit.

The remedies in the first indication are - In the first place - Stimulating applications to the top of the foot. When it affects the stomach, Wine, Volatile salts, &c. may be used. If there is sickness at stomach, or if Chamberlain's tea or Colman's are to be used.

If with vomiting Fowler's. Iodate plasters may be applied externally to the stomach.

When it affects the bowels with diarrhoea the same treatment is proper. When the head; blisters Glysters, &c.

Atonic Gout.

and if excess of action, bleeding purgers
are to be used.

When the eye-balls, a seton is necessary.
When there is vertigo, loosen all ligatures. When
it is thrown upon the lungs: bleeding is ne-
cessary, if there is excess of action; if there is
not, purging. If it falls on the throat, blisters
are to be employed. If the Kidneys, leucities.

The Remedies in the second Indication are

1. Stimulating diet, especially salt meats. The
meals should be divided. The drinks should
be Madeira Wine, pure Sherry, & old Tawny
or Favel Wines.
2. Bitters & Chalcivates — Bark is too strong
— I prefer garlic.
3. Moderate exercise. Riding on horse back is best.
4. Frictions & irrigations.
5. Avoiding all debilitating things which pro-
duce it. In advanced age — Some remedies
should be used & flavoured over the whole body.
Every thing which gives cheerfulness to the mind is
useful.

Rheumatologia.

201

6. The warm baths. I shall conclude with two remarks.

1. We should always regard the disposition of the patient: & never suddenly change his diet, & manner of living.

2. We should have our eyes on those cases, which are attributed to worms, in children; & the menstrual discharge in women; & suspect gout under every chronic disease.

Rheumatologia.

This is commonly called the chronic Rheumatism. I have lately thought proper to bring it in here, from its great resemblance to the gout. I define it an intimate pain in the muscular fibres, or joints without fever. It is distinguished from the gout. 1. By its chiefly affecting labouring people. 2. By its seldom, or never affecting the stomach.

This disease often follows acute Rheumatism.

The predisposing cause is debility.

The proximate cause is deficiency of regular ac-

Rheumatiz

tion, generally; the sometimes there is a tedious inflammation. The Remedies are either In- or Ex-ternal - The internal are -

1. Nitre. This is only, when there is a relief of inflammation in the system.
2. Tincture Guaiaci. vol. in large doses from a tea to a table spoonful
3. Gentle stimulating drinks.
4. The bark has been sometimes used; but it does not appear to be very serviceable. —

The Tincture of *Phytolacca decandra* has been sometimes used. 5. Mercury to bring on a salivation. — 6. Diet accommodated to the state of the system. When the disease is short & Acute. the Diet & drinks should be of the most generous kind —

The External Remedies are —

- I. Cold Bath. I have said that cold was a sedative. It may be asked then, why I advised the application of it as a sedative power, to a body already labouring under a disease of indirect debility? This, then,

Rheumatism.

203

is my doctrine. As the heat of the atmosphere is a little less than that of the human body, it will rather incline to preserve the system in its debilitated state, than to invigorate it. If then, the temperature of the atmosphere, can be made a sudden & powerful stimulus, it will not be objected to the method, that the body must be debilitated for a few minutes to its operation. It is in this way that the cold bath acts. To illustrate this more fully we will suppose the mean heat of the atmosphere to be 72° & the temperature of the debilitated body 80° . By suddenly plunging into the cold bath, the heat of the body shall be lowered to 50° . It is evident then, that on the immediate exposure of the body to the ambient air, the atmosphere will act upon it with a stimulus of 22° . Beside the advantage of this degree of stimulus, the universality & easiness of its application, the frequency of the action, the short & precise, it tends to make the cold

Pneumostalgia.

Both one of the best remedies in Chronic debility. This stimulates tho' it increases the action of the pulse, does not create an irregular action. It however sometimes does harm. This is

1. When continued too long. It then occasions excessive debility & I have once known it followed by a spitting of blood

2. When the vessels are in too torrid a state; it then creates chilliness, languor, headache &c

II. The warm Bath.

III. Frictions; gradually applied not violent - 2 or 3 times a day; half an hour each time.

IV. Flannel next the skin. It should cover the whole body. Women should wear drawers.

V. Electricity - moderately applied.

VI. Various external stimuli. An ointment of O_2 Vitriol Z_2 & Lanum : Pore Z_2 Ethusa) has been recommended. I have used the Lanum

Cauterized with the other - Flour of Mustard with Lanum & Z_2

VII. A warm Climate. The exercise should be gentle.

Moderate walking. Fatigue is injurious

Arthroprosis.

206

The minimum in Medicine does as much harm as in eating. Blistering is only proper when there is little inflammatory action in the system. Bleedings are still better. This disease takes different names in different parts of the body — In the loins it is called Lumbago. in the hips. Sciatica; in the head. Rheumatic head-ach. In the teeth, the jaw ach — For the cure of the two first Dr. Ferriaroli recommends Mercury. I have known them cured by a pad of Cotton or wool bound on the part.

That in the head may be cured, by receiving the vapour of boiling vinegar under a blanket

The most certain Cure for the toothach is Evulsion. Opium may be put in the tooth. When everything else has failed I have applied a plaster of ginger, pepper, Opium & a little Brandy put to the Cheek —

Arthroprosis.

It is often fatal: & eludes the effects of Mercury, Opium & the Bath. I have known it cured by the antiseptic solution. I have used it as well as in Syphilis, when there is little inflam^y action.

226

General Diseases.

In Dr. Sydenham's time 60,000 out of an 100,000 died of inflammatory diseases. At present only to die by these diseases. Fevers have not only diminished in their proportion to other diseases but have changed their types. This is owing to the greater debility of the system. Consumption is a milder disease, in this state.

The same causes which now produce consumption, used formerly to occasion pneumonia & Rheumatism; this is owing entirely to the change that has taken place in manners & the alterations consequent upon that change.

The gout has much altered since the time of Dr. Sydenham. It used formerly to be much more inflammatory than at present; but is still more so here now than in Britain.

The puerile diseases of the puerperal state, &c. are fastly gaining ground. In a little time the diseases of the rich & luxurious, who form the first class in society,

Of Nervous Diseases. 237

will be wholly of the low nervous kind.

Hysterics will form the first class. The gout will occupy the second order. And fever will only find a place among common people. Proceeding forward, a Typhus will designate the weather citizen, or purse-proud Mechanic & inflammatory diseases will only be found among the lower order of society. In passing from febrile to Nervous diseases, I shall assume the following principles. —

1. Life is a forced state, & together with motion depends entirely on the application ^{of} Stimuli.

2. Health depends on a balance between the action of the Stimuli & the reaction of the powers of the system, or that Dr Cullen calls the "Vis Naturalis medicatrices". —

3. Diseases are the consequence of a destruction of this balance. When stimuli are applied in excess, the excitement is raised at the expense of the excitability: & all these diseases take place which have for

THE WORLD OF DISEASE.

their proximate cause, except of irregular action. On the other hand, when the necessary stimuli are removed; the diseases which depend on a deficiency of regular action appear.

In what manner does the destruction of Stimuli, produce irregular action? By debilitating the body; at the same time accumulating the excitability of the system & leaving it open, to be more strongly affected by Stimuli. Stimuli are in the animate, what attention is in the inanimate & love in the moral world. Let us now apply these principles. Most of the diseases which I come now to treat of, are those which affect the nervous system in the first place & afterwards, bring the whole system into sympathy.

I shall follow Dr Cullen in dividing them into Orders; Genera & Species. I propose to treat

1. Of those which affect both the animal & nervous system -

2. Of those in which there is excess & defi-

ciency of action, both in the nervous system & in which the arterial is only secondary affected.

3 - Of those in which there is only deficiency of action, with no except at all, & of the nervous system only.

4 - Of those in which there is total absence of all action.

The Orders are 1. Comata. 2. Spasmodica. 3. Vesaniae. 4. Adynamiae.

Order I. Comata.

1. Of Apoplexy.

A suspension of all voluntary motion; with sleep, the action of the heart & arteries still continuing & sometimes accompanied with snoring.

Apoplexy is a disease of the whole system; the predisposing cause is general debility.

The proximate cause is excess or deficiency of action in the vessels of the brain, originally communicated to the whole system. It is occasioned by a congestion of blood or water in the brain.

Apoplexy.

It may arise ^{either} from extravasation or intra-
-casation: from the quantity of 3rd to 1^{lb} of
blood or humoral or mucous matter. From
the rupture of the blood vessels of the brain,
called by Hoffman *Hæmorrhagia Cerebri*.

This hæmorrhage arises always from a vein pro-
-ducing a venous plethora.

The usual causes are

1. Intemperance - 2. Indolence - 3. Long Fev-
-er - 4. Long & painful application of the
mind or passions to any object.

Bastien mentions that Apoplexies were much
more frequent during the War. at Rome.

In the winter of 1774 when the minds of the
people were much agitated many were
struck with apoplexies.

5. 2nd Spleen. Scurvy. Scabies, and other
unrelated eruptions & sores.

6. Fixed air & the fumes of lead & Mercury.

7. Confusion - 8. Electricity -

The Exciting Causes are
Long Inspiration; great heat; stoppage

Apoplexy.

211

the piles; or bleeding at the nose; par-
turbation; a crowded assembly &c.

It occurs most frequently in cold open Win-
ters. 1. The first & third fits are not always fatal.

2. That it is common to both old & young.

3. That obstinate Headachs are apt to terminate in ^{it}

I shall divide the Apoplexia into those
of excess & those of deficiency of action. While
there is excess, it is known by a full pulse.
And when defect, a weak one. The precu-
sors of this disease, are giddiness, numb-
ness; Head ach; drowsiness; the Incurtus (this
commonly follows lying with high pillows)
Tremors. Bleeding from the nose; stoppage
of piles; absence of an usual fit of Gout;
false vision; dull hearing; loss of sight; in-
flation of the face & neck; faltering of the
tongue & loss of Memory.

When these symptoms appear bleeding,
low diet, a vomit or a purge frequently,
if not always, will prevent the disease.

A foaming at the mouth & a sweat on

Apoplexy.

The forehead, as the most dangerous symptoms & the sooner the fever succeeds them, the better. The Remedies for that Apoplexy which depends on an excess of action are

1. Bleeding: the quantity should be determined by the symptoms & should be greatest when the cause is Contusion. The patient should be seated in a Chair, his head supported, & all ligatures removed.

2. Vomits — Where from matters in the stomach. To be of service they should be given immediately & in small doses.

3. Purges. These are highly useful. Glysters are proper & may be gently stimulating.

4. Cool & pure air. This is of the utmost consequence; & therefore all unnecessary attendants should be turned out of the room. The greater the excess of action, the colder should be the air. If these remedies fail & the disease runs on till deficiency of action appears; the means to be used are —

1. Blisters; & even Caustery, —

Prophylaxis

213

2. Acid cataplasms — 3. Acid fumes & glysters. 4. Pure air; particularly when it arises from want of it.

5. Acid substances put into the mouth.

I once heard of its being cured by a spoonful of common salt. 6. Electricity — 7. Friction —

8. Light — 9. Certain wounds —

The four last remedies must be accommodated to the excitability. Sometimes this disease will not bear bleeding at first, the 3^d or 4th day. But stimuli will act upon the body; a fever is produced. Bleeding will be borne. If all the remedies fail, may not the trepan be used? The symptomatic apoplexy must be cured, by removing the disease which occasions it —

Of the Prophylaxis. —

Temperance in eating & drinking — This respects both the quantity & quality of food. — The meals should be divided. An empty stomach before going to bed, is as

bad as a full one. Persons who have been accustomed to late suppers, should never go to bed without eating a little. The viculus often follows a neglect of this caution. Palms have come on in the morning after having gone supperless to bed. The quality of the food, if animal, should be gently stimulating. Young, boiled, or roasted, according to the stimulus wanting. Indigestible food of all kinds must be avoided. The stomach is vindictive & sometimes resents injuries of 20 years standing. It is extremely cold, & averse to new acquaintances. Valetudinarians should always dine & sup at home. They suffer almost as much from a change in the house, as in bad quality of their food. It will do for the young & healthy, but not for the old & convalescent. The drink should be ~~pure~~ water or ^{pure} wine. It has been called the milk of old age.

2. Exercise — gestation is the best
3. Issues or setons — setons are best.

4. Avoiding the exciting causes. —
5. Taking care not to suppress any old evacuations. Persons should be on a hard bed & mattresses — to support the system. —

II. Of Catalepsy.

An inferior degree of apoplexy: not accompanied by falling down. It is occasioned by frights, unsuccessful love &c. The cure consists in the use of the same remedies, in an inferior degree, which were prescribed for Apoplexy. —

III. Of Palsy.

Certain voluntary motions diminished in this action; affecting either one half or the whole of the system. It is either Idiopathic or Symptomatic. —

Idiopathic — The causes are the same as of apoplexy. In two cases I have known the pulse on the side affected more full & tense. In one case I have seen

more pain in the well arm than in the other. The remedies are the same as in apoplexy having due regard to the degree of action.

Active purges: Nitre & Tart. Emet: where there is excess of action. Friction with the hand proportioned to the excitability. When defect of action, volatiles. Volat. Tinct. Guaiac. &c. The warm Bath accommodated to the excitability. Dr. Falconer says, more were cured by the Bath at 94°, than at 105°.

Topical stimuli — Blisters &c to the back of the neck — Electricity has once cured a Woman. The cry of fire has cured — The progress of recovery is known 1. By the recovery of speech. 2. By the use of the leg. 3. Of the arm. 4. The muscles of the face. — A prickly sensation, & gradual recovery of motion.

NB The palsy of the limbs from Lohi is cured by stimulating applications to the body.

217

II. Order; Spasmodica.

Irregular motions in the voluntary muscles. Spasmodic diseases are divided into 1. Clonic - 2 Tonic. The first is attended by relaxation; the second by constant convulsion

1. Tetanus

A rigidity of ^{the} muscles, accompanied generally with a contraction of the lower jaw, & occasional convulsions. Sometimes the jaws open. The definition includes Opisthotonos, Emprostotonos & Trismus. The predisposing cause is debility. This I infer, from its occurring in hot countries, in warm weather after fatigue & other debilitating causes. In the W. Indies it is most common where the intermittent fever is most frequent. Of the French Troops who were at the siege of York Town, none who came from Newport were troubled with Tetanus; on the contrary, those from the W. Indies were much afflicted with it. The exciting causes are 1. Wounds - These act

Tetanus.

by irritation only. It follows wounds of all kinds, even amputation; But the most common are gun-shot. — It is not necessary as was supposed, that a tendon should be wounded, or a wound half cut through to produce Tetanus; It may take place even if no tendon is wounded, or a nerve divided. The reasons why Tetanus more commonly follows gun-shot than other wounds are

1. The great fatigue which has preceded battle.
2. The contusion joined with it, which does not dispose to inflammation.

I know one case when the disease came on six weeks after the wound was received. I know also another case when it came on the first day, from accidentally sticking the toe against the stone. It sometimes comes on from drawing teeth —

2. Cold. Producing debility. Particularly when applied to the head. Tetanus has frequently come on, when the person was sleeping with his head exposed to a current of air, in a warm room; debilitated by the

Tetanus.

Heat of the day & labour. The crick in the neck is the first symptom of it. I have heard of Trismus occurring two hours after taking a draught of cold water. Cold acts by increasing the debility already too great. That debility is the cause of Spasm, is no new opinion. Dr Hoffman constantly repeats as a motto of the utmost consequence, "*Attonia gignit Spasmos.*"

3. Fear. I have once known a healthy man seized with tetanus, in consequence of a fight & Acrid matters in the alimentary canal. It is caused in children from the Meconium. A gentle purge will prevent it.

5. Eleven Frenchmen eat of drop-wort-hemlock. It first brought on universal debility, & then Trismus.

Hysteria; Intermittents &c produce Symptomatic Tetanus. The Bark cures it. Men are more subject to this disease than women & the robust more than the aged & infirm. The proximate cause is excess or deficiency of action in the nervous

Tetanus.

system. The pulse has been as low as 40. -

I suppose the great strength exerted in spasmodic affections to arise from a latent strength residing in the system & which is evolved on particular occasions. Like latent heat in Chemistry, and latent powers in the human mind, unfolded by company - spirituous liquors - anger - the concerns of futurity.

Cure of Tetanus.

The premonitory symptoms are, a pain in the pit of the stomach; a stiffness of the neck &c.

A few doses of Opium, the Bark & Wine generally cure in this stage. If there is a wound it should be detached, (as they are superficial they are apt to close) & by this means an inflammation is raised, & this causes a solution of the spasms.

If then remedies are not employed in season & the disease goes on; the most powerful stimuli have succeeded. Cold is recommended by Mr. John Hunter. These different & contrary opinions are to be reconciled in the same way as bleeding in the beginning of a disease & Bark & opium

Tetanus —

221

in the close. The Tetanus has two stages. In the 1st as being inflammatory — sedatives are proper — & the 2nd as the reverse — Stimuli. For want of attention, both of these species of remedies have sometimes failed. The advice of Mr. Hunter can only be followed with propriety, when there is excess of action. —

Bleeding is improper even in the inflammatory stage. To take down the inflammation, a vomit exhibited early, should alone be given. If continuance attends a gentle glyster is to be used.

The Remedies are — 1. Opium, but as the stimulus of this is soon over — 2 Bark; & 3 Wine, in large quantities may be used.

Serpentine, oil of Amber & Castile, have been successfully used. 4 The cold Bath, so as to obtain its stimulating effects. 5. Mercury. This should be used early in the disease both externally, & internally — so as to satiate & cause inflammation. The symptomatic Tetanus is cured by stimulating &c. —

2. Hydrophobia.

This disease is improperly called Madneſs; be-
- cause the reason in most cases remains unimpaired. The predispoſing cauſe is debility.

The exciting cauſes are — 1. Usually, the poiſon
of mad animals, Dogs, bats &c. The chief cauſe
of this diſeaſe in dogs, is, their being too much
fed on animal food. The milk of cows, & the
flesh of hogs bitten, have been eaten without
injury. The ſaliva is ſaid to be the cauſe of
this complaint; but I believe there is no in-
- ſtance of its happening without a wound.
The time of its appearing is about 40 days
after the bite. — 2. another cauſe is

Night air — 3. Great thoirſt — 4. Putrid fleſh
5. Worms — 6. Hysteria — 7. Peach-nuts.

From the hiſtory & cauſes of this diſeaſe, it
appears nearly allied to Tetanus. There are
also, ſome reaſons for ſuppoſing, this diſeaſe
& the Tetanus to have been originally the
ſame diſeaſe. And that the teeth of Mad
animals, operate like a ruſty nail in

3 Convulsions—

223

producing Tetanus. For they both yield to the same remedies. The wound must be kept open—The cold bath used daily. Bark & Wine—and perhaps at the same time Mercury, as in Tetanus. When there is debility, the most stimulating applications must be used. Would not the actual Caustery to the part be proper? Dr. Matthias recommends it.

3. Of Convulsions—

Commonly called fits—The predisposing cause is debility. The proximate cause is excess of irregular or defect of regular action, in the nervous system. The cure is the same as of Tetanus. Where there is much strength bleeding & cold air, are proper. Laudanum after the excess of action is taken down. The Cold Bath 2 or 3 hours together.

4. Of Epilepsy—

A convulsion of the muscles with sleep. The causes which produce it. A Morbid state of the

Brain; from bad conformation; (Temperance in living & exercise; in venery and food); Sudden frights - violent pain - A retention of acid matter in the alimentary canal. Poisons.

Repelled Eruptions: Haemorrhages & Pectora - Aura Epileptica (this has been cured by applying caustic to the part.) - The precursors are -

1. A bitter taste in the mouth for 2 or 3 days previous to the fit. 2. Enlarged pupils 3. - Tremors - 4 False vision - Some prevented a fit by an emetic. If the pulse is full a vomit - if weak, a dose of Laudanum will be proper.

The Remedies are - 1 Vegetable & metallic - i.e. Stimulants. The metallic Stimulants are

Zinc & Copper. in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs. -

2 Issues or setons .. 3 Mercury to produce Salivation, continued a Month or 6 weeks.

4. Cold Bath - 5 Change of Climate. 6 Low diet or high living according to the state of the system. - 7. avoiding all

* This is written & pointed after the Manuscript follows.

The exciting causes; especially cold feet.
 A small dose of opium given before the fit
 has prevented it. As the nervous Fever is never
 cured till the tone of the system is first ta-
 ken down - Why may we not attempt the
 same in Epilepsy? By bleeding &c?

5. Of Hysterica

This is the same disease as the former, only
 accompanied by less action & ^{more} debility.

It principally affects women of an exquis-
 itely plethoric habit; & Maids, widows
 & barren women, more than others. The
 predisposing cause is debility. The re-
 mote causes are - 1 Obstructed menses.
 2. Leucorrhoea. The proximate cause
 is a mixture of excess & deficiency of action.

The functions are less disturbed than
 in Epilepsy; and this is the greatest dif-
 -ference between them. It is more cura-
 -ble than Epilepsy. - The Remedies are

1. The Cold Bath. The air bath is some times better. This is obtained by sitting in a cold room, till you are quite chilled; & then going into a warm room -
- 2... The stimulating gums. Asafetida, Galbanum & Myrrh. -
- 3.. Stimulating applications to the bowels & galbanum plaster. Van Swieten relates the cure of a lady who was cured by this means. -
- 4.. An accommodation of the diet to the state of the system. 6.. Exer - cise, particularly riding on horseback
- 7.. The constant pursuit of some pleasur - able employment. - She should be engaged in a garden - or the pleasing & ten - der cares of a family.
8. The excitement of some steady passion. Fear & Grief have often cured it. 9. A cold clim - ate, or cold air during the fit, 1 When there is great plethora - Bleeding - Cold air & opening Glysters must be used - 2nd When Costiveness; purges - 3 Opium; if spasms. 4 Pediluvium - 5 Volatile salts to the nose - 5. If flatulence - a pipe in - troduced into the rectum - An hysterical wo - man losing her husband, generally loses the disease.

6 Chorea S. Viti.

A convulsive & ludicrous motion; common to both sexes: generally of one side; with a partial affection of one leg or thigh.

The predisposing Cause is debility.

The proximate cause is excess or deficiency of action — Dr. Sydenham recommends bleeding, but it is seldom useful or necessary.

Chalibeates are often exhibited; but if nothing is given it will go off at the age of puberty.

7. Asthma.

The exciting causes are a dry air: Sudden Change of weather, from hot to cold & vice versa, — dust. — passions of the mind — Certain odours. Repelled eruptions; indigestible things in the stomach; gout; & any thing which debilitates the system. The proximate Cause is, Excess or deficiency of action in the vessels of the Lungs.

The Asthma has been improperly divided into the Spasmodic & Pictitious. The pictitious

^{is}
~~L~~ always accompanied with deficiency of action & occurs principally in the decline of life.

The precursor is an uneasiness in the breast. In this stage bathing the feet in warm water & a gentle anodyne will prevent it. If it is neglected & goes on to excess of action,

The Remedies are

1. Bleeding - from VIII. to X^{ij}. I had a patient who was always relieved by bleeding -
2. Cold air. Sir John Floyer's first remedy was to jump out of bed; open the windows; & sit in the cold air. He was always relieved by it.
3. ^{up} Vomits - & Laxient purges. - When deficiency of action commences, we must have recourse to other medicines & these must be stimulants - 1. Opium - 2. Squills & Gum Ammoniac - 3. Warm Air - 4. Vapor. This is rendered more stimulating by the addition of scraped horse radish put into the vessel from which the vapour arises.
5. Blisters to the wrists, & And the pediluvium ^{both} are proper, when the action is taken down.

Cynanche Trachealis. 229

The preventatives are - 1. Occasional bleeding, when there is plethora & 2. Avoiding full meals. 3 A climate suited to the disease. 4 By setons if there is plethora. - 5 Avoiding all the occasional causes, such as cold feet. 6 Pregnancy. - 7 the Indian mode of life. 8 Recurring to old habits.

8. Cynanche Trachealis.

This disease is divided into two species.

1. Cynanche Trachealis Spasmodica - &
2. ----- Humoralis.

The predisposing causes is debility. The exciting causes are variable weather & indigestible food. The proximate cause is the same with asthma; & resembles it some in adults. It is seated in the vessels of the bronchia but extended to the Trachea.

The membrane which is formed in the Trachea, is an effect of the disease, not a cause. And arises from the difficulty of throwing up the mucus, which allows it to inspissate.

Cynanche Trachealis.

The Cynanche Trachealis is known -

1. By its coming on suddenly; & in the night.
2. By its having a perfect intermission of symptoms for ^{1 hour.}
3. By its yielding to stimulants & antispasmodics. particularly the warm bath.

The Cynanche Trachealis Humoralis is known.

1. By its being the most alarming of the two -
2. By its continuing & increasing ^{for} several days.
3. By a discharge of mucus in the stools. And by its being in the Trachea. Children have a great deal of mucus in these parts. It is not difficult to account for the formation of the membranes, it is analagous to what takes place in the nose.

The Remedies in the spasmodica are 1. Bleeding particularly if the disease is connected with Pneumonia. 2. Vomits. 3. Purges. 4. Opium. Warm bath, Asafoetida & Blisters. The Remedies in Humoralis, are, the three first for Spasmodica; & Calomel. The calomel acts by increasing the secretion of mucus in the salivary glands & lessening that in the Trachea. This

Dyspnea. 231.

is analagous to what happens upon an increase of perspiration, viz. that the urine is diminished, & vice versa —

9. Of Dyspnea.

This disease arises from a tumor in the Trachea. The remedies are the same as for Asthma, with the addition of removing the obstructions. I have seen one case, Morgagni mentions another. —

10. Anxina Pectoris.

I suspect this to be a gout. It comes on with great pain, and generally when ascending a hill or flight of stairs. —

11. Pertussis.

A cough of a convulsive nature; threatening strangulation very sonorous. Frequently accompanied with vomiting. There are two stages according to the stimulus of the Contagion. When there is excess of action the Remedies are —

1. Opium — 2. O. Amb. — 3. Tinct. asa foot.

Pyrosis. -

This ^{last} is very excellent. 4. Tincture of Cantharides - 5. Blister to the Neck.

7. Gentle exercise & change of residence & air.

12. Pyrosis. -

A burning pain in the pit of the stomach; sometimes called *Gastrodinia*; but this is only a symptom with watery eructations. It is occasioned by all kinds of diet, but particularly vegetable; cold feet; the passions of the mind &c.

The common remedies are - Bitters & Chalk eaters. Dr. Cullen says they are ineffectual. Opium may be properly given during the pain. - It is a rare disorder here. -

13. Colic -

The predisposing cause is debility. When the disease is local, the debility is indirect, but when, as is generally the case, the disease is of the whole system, the debility is direct. -

The remote causes are - A sedentary life; intemperance in eating & drinking; especially of

Colic.

233

such things as are indigestible; particularly acids & fermented liquors; & the fumes of lead.

The exciting causes are, — Excess in eating & drinking of all which predispose to it; bile: rupture: stones of fruit swallowed: tight ligatures or dresses: Calculi in the kidneys: cold feet & the passions of the mind.

The proximate Cause is — Excess or deficiency of action ~~of~~ the alimentary Canal.

That there is excess appears from inflammation mortification of the intestine; & from the pulse. — The precursor is a gentle pain; & when it first comes on, a little increase of pulse. In this stage a few drops of laudanum, seldom fail to remove it. — The Remedies are

1. When the pulse is full, bleeding is absolutely necessary. —
2. Lenient purges —
3. Emetic Clysters —

During the use of these medicines laudanum must be given in small doses to suspend pain. Two or ~~three~~ ^{four} of cold water in a Clyster ... 4 After the excess of action — Opium in large doses. — Rhubarb — Calomel & Asa foetida.

Diarrhea.

idea — 5. the semicupium. 6. Warm applications to the bowels. 7 Stimulating Clysters. — Tobacco Smoke — 8. Blisters to the thighs. 9. Cold water on the feet. A flannel shirt should be worn to prevent it. Relief never takes place till Scybilax appear. —

14. Diarrhea.

Frequent stools without pain & fever. It is a disease of the whole system. When it is confined to the bowels it is seldom of long duration. There is often a particular, as well as general debility in this disease. It is often produced by causes which act upon the whole alimentary canal. May not the diarrhoea in the last stage of consumption be owing to an absorption of the matter in the lungs, & deposition of it on the Intestines?

Diarrhea from habit, often follows the Dysentery. The appetite is good to the last hour, in this disease. In habits predisposed to it, it may be brought on by a purge. —

Dyspepsia.

235

The predisposing cause is preternatural action from excess or deficiency, in the muscular fibres in the alimentary canal.

The Remedies are 1. Bleeding... There is only case from simple excess of action occurring from plethora, in pregnancy, where it may with propriety be admitted

2. Purges are generally improper - Rhubarb is the only one that may, with safety be used & that when toasted. - 3. Vomits of Ipecac. 4. Opiates every night - Or the following pills. \mathcal{R} Rhei & Ipecac. - $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ grs ij - Opium \mathcal{ss} . for one dose -

5 Astringents. Gum Kino - Allum &c - 6. Certain Stimulating substances - Bitters joined to aromatics. Toasted bread in burnt Brandy - Turpentine pills - 7 Certain Demulcents - White decoction; Mullen leaves boiled in milk: Clysters of rice jelly, with a little Ipecac & Opium grs ij

15. Dyspepsia.

A want of appetite; vomiting flatulence & eructations: pain in the

Dyspepsia

stomach, called gastrodinia; heart-burn: & generally costiveness. It is either Idiopathic or symptomatic.

The Idiopathic is produced by causes which act directly on the stomach. These are

1. Strong tea: Opium: Tobacco: ardent Spirits &c.
 - 2 Acid aliment.
 - 3 Frequent repletion with gross food - overstretching the stomach.
 - 4.. The same with watery liquors; either hot or cold.
 - 5 The practice of swallowing without sufficient mastication.
 - 6 Frequent vomiting.
 7. The loss of Saliva by smoking.
 - 8 Sugar, or any sweet in too large quantities.
- The causes that produce dyspepsia thro' the medium of the whole system are -
1. An indolent life
 - 2 Vexation of mind.
 - 3 Excess in venery.
 - 4 Intense study; particularly long & late continued.
 - 5 Frequent intoxication.
 6. Moist air
 - 7 Lacking.
 - 8 Pregnancy
- The predisposing cause is general or local debility... The proximate cause is excess or deficiency of action, particularly in the muscular fibres of the stomach.

Dyspepsia.

237

The Remedies are either palliative or radical. The palliative are - 1 Magnesia & lime-water.

2. An alkaline salt ... 3 Common salt ... 4 Common salt & lime-juice ... 5 Milk.. 6 Opium in peppermint tea or water. The radical remedies are - 1 Avoiding all the remote causes. 2 Vomits ... 3 Stimulants - These are vegetable, saline & Metallic.

a Vegetable bitters - as columbo root, in substance from ℥j to ʒss for a long time -

b Acid vegetables - as Mustard - orange peel.

c Powdered steel from 10 to 3 grs. morning & evening. Sal: Most: in Pills.

d A diet accommodated to the disorder. Both as it respects Quality; Quantity & time of taking it.

The Roast are better than boiled meats. Meals six times a day - No drink to be taken before, at the time - or immediately after eating. The stomach should never be empty. Whatever the stomach craves, should be allowed. The drink should be Madeira or Sherry wine. Chamomile tea. Ardent spirits not to be indulged in -

16 Hypochondriasis.

It is a disease of the greatest deficiency of action connected with Spasm. . . I define it dyspepsia, with fear & distress. The proximate cause is deficiency of action in the stomach & alimentary canal; accompanied with similar deficiency of the whole system. It is distinguished from dyspepsia — 1 By less spasm & no vomiting. 2. By its being attended with greater & more durable apprehensions & evil — 3. By the symptom of dyspepsia being symptomatic. 4. By dyspepsia being a common disease, the Hypochondriasis, an unfrequent one. 5 By dyspepsia occurring in early life; The Hypochondriasis in advanced life. . . It is distinguished from Hysteria. 1. From there being no globes. 2. From its affecting those who lead a sedentary life. 3 From its affecting men more than women. 4. From the alternate diarrhoea & costiveness which attends. From its being relieved by warm weather & injured by cold. This being just the reverse in hysterics.

Hypochondriasis.

6. By its being accompanied by dyspepsia & constant low spirits. The hypochondriasis is further distinguished from melancholy, by the apprehension of danger &c. not being confined to the patient himself — whereas in melancholy they extend to every thing.

The remedies are either adapted to the body or those fitted for the mind. Those for the body are — 1. The Warm bath. 2. Warm drinks & Opium — This is a principal remedy & Madeira wine — If these fail — 3. Mercury should be given — to raise a salivation.

6. Exercise — especially on horseback & long journeys. The Hypochondriasis when it is seated in the mind — induces a false judgement — Of his physician — Of the disease — Of his medicines, & Despair.

The Remedies are — 1 To accommodate the mind to the state of mind of the patient. The physician should look grave & never drop a hint that the disease is imaginary — 2. Every kind of Amusement 3. The excite

ment of some active & stimulating passion
 4. We should procure if possible a new associ-
 ation of ideas - To do this, every thing around
 him should be changed - 5 Travelling in a
 warm climate & with new companions & a
 new carriage...

Order III Vesaniae.

In entering on this subject I feel like the Jew-
 ish Legislator, whose he was ordered to take off
 his sandals before he trod on holy ground.

By enumerating the powers of the soul we
 shall come to a knowledge of the diseases
 which affect it. We shall find these to be
 1. Those of the understanding.. 2 The mem-
 ory - 3 The Moral faculty - 4 The passions
 5.. The conscience - 6. The absence of all these
 powers - constituting of atrophy.

The following propositions I shall take for
 granted - 1. The mind & body act upon each
 other.. 2 That all the operations of the
 mind are carried on by means of motion in the body..

1. Mania...

241

A false perception of truth, or the retation of things, upon all subjects. By a just perception, I mean as they appear in the divine minds. In every other order we perceive error. Every inordinate pursuit in pleasure or business, is a species of madness. —

That madness of which I am about to ^{now} speak, I define — A false perception of truth; accompanied by conversation & actions, contrary to right reason: & established maxims & order. The proximate cause is excess or deficiency of motion in the brain. The predisposing cause is either direct, or indirect debility; & too much excitability. — The remote causes are — 1 Excess or deficiency of motion in the blood of the brain. 2 Intemperance in the use of S. & P. 3 Various passions & emotions of the mind. 4. Various causes acting on the body. The highest degree of mania affects the understanding, Memory, Imagination, Judgment, Moral faculty & passions. The lowest degree.

affects the understanding only.

Mania. is either Tonic or Atonic.

The remedies for Tonic Madness are -

1. & removal of the patient from his house & family.
2. Bleeding. 3 Vomits or nauseating medicines.
4. Purges. 5. Compressing the Carotid artery.
6. Cold air or Cold water... 7 Hard labour 8. Low diet - 9 Diverting the ruling passions - 10 Music
11. Composure & self-satisfaction - with confidence in his physician - 12 Cleanliness
13. Camphor. - The remedies for Atonic Madness are
1. Warm bath. 2 Wine & ardent spirits
3. Opium - 4 Blisters & caustics. 5 Certain stimulating passions - 7 Music.. 8 Exercise.. 9 Solvation.

2^d of Amnesia.

The memory alone affected. The remote causes are - 1. Intemperance in eating.. 2 In drinking. 3 Excessive Venery - 4 Grief.. 5 Lesions of the Brain 6. Fevers - 7 Gout translated to the brain 8 Palsy & Apoplexy - 9. Vertigo 10. Excessive bleeding.. 11 Drying up of the fluids.

12. Snuff. 13. Terror & 14. Oppressing the memory, with too many words.

Love as a Disease

It is the excess alone, of this passion which constitutes disease. The symptoms are a partial silence concerning, or a constant talking of the person beloved. A love of solitude. If a woman keeps her eyes always on a man when he is in her company, or else avoids fixing them on him - in either case it is a sign she loves him. Love, when it is successful polishes men, but makes women appear awkward.

Love affects both sexes & all ages. The remote causes are idleness & the reading of Novels & Romances. The proximate cause is too much action in the Brain. Sweeps of the heart. — Cure by matrimony.

Then Dr Rush goes to treat in the same agreeable manner of Grief — Anger — Fear; Lust & Drunkenness. But as they are not of primary importance in medicine — I omit them. — They are curious to the philosopher enquirer —

IV. Order Idynamiae—

The Diseases of this order, are those in which there is a total absence, or nearly so, of all motion.

1. Syncope—

The symptoms are languor; giddiness; dimness; noise in the ears; paleness & a cold sweat especially on the forehead & on recovery there is a great sense of anxiety about the heart — — —

The causes which produce syncope are either local; or general where the whole system is brought into sympathy —

The local causes are Polypus in the heart, or large vessels; dropsy of the pericardium: obstruction of the blood-vessels: aneurism &c —

The general causes are Hemorrhage or Bloodletting — 2 Violent passions — 3 Excessive pain or sudden cessation of it — 4 Inanition — 5. Wounds — 6 Mortification — 7 Disagreeable sights — 8 Disagreeable odors — 9 Drinking a large quantity of cold water — 10 Certain contagious — 11. Certain offensive substances in

the stomach -

The predisposing cause is debility.

The proximate cause is a deficiency or total absence of motion, both in the nervous and arterial systems - When the disease arises from local causes it is seldom cured - When it arises from general causes -

The indications are - 1. To remove the paroxysm - 2 To prevent a return of it.

The remedies for the first are -

1. A recumbent posture - 2. If these means fail, Glysters, Stimulating applications to the feet, & blisters are to be used. 3 The application of Stimuli, proportioned to the excitability of the system. Syncope from cold water may be cured by frictions & laudanum - The

remedies in the second indication are -

1. Exercise; 2 The cold Bath - 3 When it arises from odours - great resolution.

2. Of Asphyxia.

An absence of motion, so as to resemble death.

The causes are 1. Violent emotions or passions

Tabes.

2. Certain offensive & indigestible substances, in the stomach. 3. Certain degrees of Febr in other animals - 4. Contagions - 5. Fixed air. - 6. Drowning - 7. Hanging. -

Of the Cure -

In recovering persons from Asphyxia, we do not restore life, but cure a disease. Life depends on two causes. - The stimulus of heat & the action of pure air on the lungs.

Mr. John Hunter says it is a law in animal bodies, that the degree of heat should be in exact proportion to the degree of life.

Cachexies. of Cullen -

A diseased state of the whole body, without any primary febrile affection.

Tabes.

An emaciation of the whole body with or without fever. Under this head I include the Hectic fever. - The causes of tabes are

1. A deficiency of aliment. 2. A supply of -

Takes.

247

Food which is deficient in nourishment.

3. Certain diseases which obstruct the conveyance of nourishment to all parts of the body.

4. Morbid evacuations of all kinds. 5 Preternatural accumulation of fluids &c, in one part of the body.

6. A deficiency of animal oil in the body. 7. Internal irritation.

This often exists without pain. It may be caused by calculi in the kidneys, tubercles &c &c. and is generally accompanied by ~~that~~ a fever called Tectic.

In a few cases, this disease steals on suddenly - but it generally comes on with weakness, a quick weak pulse, for six months before the patient is confined to his room. The cause seems to be an ill-directed effort of nature, to remove some extraneous matter. Of the Cure -

A mild diet, Bath, stool & exercise. Bleeding. If it is of the Typhoid diathesis, small doses of laudanum frequently repeated.

Polyseria

Fat, when greatly increased, constitutes disease... The remote causes are -

1. Intemperance in eating - fat or oily food.
- 2 - In wine & malt liquors... 3 A sedentary life.
4. A happy temper of mind: & a quiet conscience... The predisposing cause is debility

The proximate cause is inability of the vessels to throw off the matter, ~ ~ ~

Of the Cure -

Snuff has sometimes succeeded ~~by~~ in the cure by destroying the appetite ~

Of Tympany

I suppose that there are in this disease two stages - One where there is excess & the other where there is deficiency;

Cold drinks are almost the only Remedy.

Dropsy

A putrid natural collection of water in any

Dropsy in

249

part of the body; the predisposing cause is debility in The remote cause is any thing which debilitates the system in The debility is either general or local in The Remedies are in

1. Blood letting in 2 Vomits in 3 Purges in 4 Those medicines which act by lessening the action of the system in 5 Low diet in 6 Hard labor in 7 Fasting in 8 Fear in These are the remedies in excess of action.

The remedies in deficiency, are in

1. Bitters of all kinds in 2 Aromatics in 3 Alkaline salts in 4 Certain acrid vegetables in 5 Chelidates in 7 Gentle exercise & frictions in 8 Compression of the first affection in 9 Generous diet in 10 Mercury in Hydrothorax has been cured by paracentesis in and attempted by Digitalis in

Hydrocephalus I have twice cured by bleeding & other debilitating remedies in

For Unasare in Plasters in Frictions in

Antidotes

()

Of Rachitis (Rickets)

The proximate cause is defect of bony matter & consequent debility.

The remedies are - 1 Cold Bath -
2. Exercise - 3 Chalicates - 4 Wholesome diet - 5 Fresh air -

I have here omitted Scrophula - Pterius - Syphilis - Headach - & the whole class of Locales -

I shall now only transcribe the Doctor's Concluding Lecture -

()

251

Dr Rush's Concluding Section

Gentlemen,

In reviewing my course of Lectures on the Theory & Practice of Medicine, I see many defects in it. Yet I do not perceive a single opinion upon the causes of diseases that I would wish to retract. In my introductory Lectures I declared my respect for the Theories of Dr. Gallen & Dr. Brown. - But I added that I would not adopt either of them. I embrace the doctrine of Gallen on the Pathology of the fluids & exclude the acrimonies from having any share in the production of the diseases which have been ascribed to them. I admit his idea of Spasm as an accidental, not a proximate cause of liver. I admit also, the extensive ideas he delivered in 1766, of life depending on the action of Stimuli; which he afterwards relinquished, to become the basis of the ingenious discoveries of Brown -

Concluding Lecture.

But I regret this idea of the manner of the operation of Opium. His history of Diseases has been my principal guide in these lectures.

This History is the result of great labour & faithful observation, & if he had left no other mark of his medical abilities, it is sufficient to preserve his memory to the end of time.

I embrace Dr. Brown's account of the action of Opium upon the system; & consider the phenomena which are not to be explained by his principles, on those subjects; as making an era in the history of Medicine. I admit further, his distinction of inflammatory diseases into general & local, I believe with him, that the phenomena which are exhibited by dissections, in chronic cases are rather the effects, than the causes of diseases. But instead of supposing that 97 diseases out of a hundred, depend upon debility, I maintain that all general

Concluding Lecture. 253

diseases, depend on predisposing debility. I believe that there is a certain point of action in which health consists, & that disease is a deviation into one of the following states of the system.

1. Excess of irregular action.
2. Deficiency of regular action.
3. A combination of both.
4. An absence of all motion or action.

I maintain that in most diseases there is a disproportion between stimulus & action, and there are certain latent resources for excess of action, even in the most debilitated state - and hence we find it in diseases of the greatest supposed debility. From this theory results the utmost simplicity in the practice of medicine.

In excess of action, Cold; Neutral salts; evacuations & other abstractions of stimuli are indicated. In deficiency of action, Opium, Saline salts, wine, exercise & other stimulents are required. The pulse is the

index of the two states of the system. In
 .stead of banishing it as Dr. Brown has
 done, I extend its importance, to al-
 most every disease.

I maintain further, an intermediate
 state of the system; depending on mixed
 action; also excess of action in one part
 & deficiency in another part of the system.

And from hence I have explained the
 proximate cause of many diseases - which
 I think have hitherto been treated empiri-
 -cally or upon theories without foundation.
 I have further endeavoured to extend the
 pathology of the mental powers. I have
 considered their diseases an essential part
 of a complete course of Medical Lectures.

For these opinions, Gentlemen, I thus
 publicly declare myself responsible; & on them
 I have ventured to stake the credit of this
 Chair.

The new arrangement of diseases which
 I have adopted, the facts to support my

Concluding Lecture.

255

principles of the pains I have been at to select & deliver useful & practical remarks, in preference to speculative opinions, have been works of no small difficulty. But laboring as my task has been, it has engaged my affections as well as my understanding - I can truly say that the present is the only time I have felt any painful emotions.

I am very sensible of the imperfections of these lectures: But as I have the honour of lecturing to gentlemen who have been accustomed to read, to think, & to reason, & who know the difficulties of the science of medicine, especially in its fluctuating state between the authorities of Cullen & Brown; I feel a confidence in your candour, and promise myself assistance & support from you, as far as is compatible with your judgement. One thing I must request of you, & that is, that you will communicate such facts as shall tend to establish or overthrow my principles. And such is

Concluding Lecture

my love of truth about all things, that
I shall thank you as much for the one,
as for the other. —

Finis ..

258

260

5

262

262

Dr George Bell Rosdell 261
Notes from the pen of 11th 1880

Lectures of

Sam^l Baker M.D.

Professor of Materia Medica

in the University of Maryland

Also from those of Drs
Hall & M^r. Dowell

M. When I copied these notes from
a m.d. but me I thought them to be what
they purport to be - but I find they are ex-
tracts from Murray's Mat. Med. James' Burns
etc. &c.

272

Narcotics a 1st Class.

Papaver Somniferum. Poppy.

The capsule of this plant, by incision through its cortical part affords a milky juice which by exposure to the sun & air, becomes concrete & of a brown colour. This is termed Opium & is the production of the plant that is chiefly medicinally employed. The leaves & stalk are inferior in Narcotic power & the seeds are inert.

Opium is soft & tenacious of a dark red or brown colour, having a strong foetid odour, & a nauseous acid taste. It burns with a bright flame. It is usually imported from Egypt Turkey & the East Indies. Its composition is not perhaps well ascertained; It is supposed to be principally gum & resin, in the proportions of about 4 1/2 of each in 12 parts of Crude Opium. The bitterness is said to reside in the gum. The astringency flavour & narcotic quality in the resin. It affords a volatile principle. Water distils from it, having its nauseous taste & smell but none of its narcotic qualities. It contains

Opium } also some saline matter &
a substance insoluble in Alcohol or water. —
Alcohol & proof spirits dissolving it afford true
tinctures preserving all its virtues. Water dissolves its
gummy part which is less active: part of the resin
is taken up at the same time by ^{the medium} reason of the gum.
This Medium acts on the living solids & this action is
propagated & diffused by the medium of the nervous
system. As to the nature of that action, its ef-
fects prove it to be a highly diffusable stimu-
lant. In a moderate dose it increases the frequency ^(force & fulness)
of the pulse, Augments the temperature & gives vig-
our to every function of the body & mind, occasion-
ing often intoxication & delirium. These are suc-
ceeded by a diminution of the force & frequency of
the pulse, by lethargy, impaired sensibility & sleep.
The first symptoms are merely those of increased
action from the Stimulant power of the Opium, those
that succeed are considered only as the consequence
of this. If a large dose of Opium be given the symp-
toms of diminished action appear without any pre-
vious excitement & are even followed by de-

Opium.? linum, stupor deep & difficult breathing²⁵⁵
convulsions & death. The action of Opium on
the system in a diseased state is precisely sim-
ilar. In Typhus & other diseases of debility, its exhi-
bition in moderate doses produces all the salutary
effects resulting from the administration of wine
& other powerful stimulants. While in diseases of an
opposite type, where there is already increased ac-
tion it is not less prejudicial.

When a large quantity of this medicine has been
taken for the purpose of committing suicide, we
should use Sulphate of Zinc, blue vitriol.
In the last stage epidemics, warm blankets &c.
A strong decoction of green Coffee has been
used with success. Or when Opium has been ta-
ken in such quantities as to produce dangerous
consequences, the contents of the stomach are first
to be evacuated by a powerful emetic as a
solution of the Sulph. Zinc. ʒi. drachm; large
draughts of vinegar or any of the native ve-
getable acids are then to be ser allowed, which
seem to act by affording oxygen to the stomach.
Moderate doses of Brandy or a strong in

²⁶⁴
Camphor & infusion of coffee have also
been found useful.

The dried Capsule of the poppy is sometimes
employed in preference to Opium itself. Its active
matter is extracted by decoction with water & this
made into a syrup by boiling with sugar is
used as an anodyne. It is a weak preparation
& is in general given only to children. The dose for
a Child a year old is one drachm. A syrup
made from Opium is to be preferred as the dose
can be regulated with much more certainty.
An infusion of the Capsules is used as an an-
odyne for mentation.

Camphora. Camphor -

This medicine is a proximate principle of vege-
tables, contained in many plants, especially those
of the aromatic kind for the purpose of cammure
it is obtained from a species of laurel the Lau-
rus Camphora a native of Japan. It exists in
distinct grains in the wood of the root & bran-
ches of this tree. It is extracted by sublim-
ation. In Europe it is purified by a second
sublimation with the addition of $\frac{1}{10}$ of its

285

Camphor.) weight of lime. Pure Camphor is
colourless semi-transparent, ^{tenacious} somewhat unctuous
to the touch. Its smell is strong & fragrant its
taste pungent & bitter. It is volatile at every
natural temperature, is diffusible, in a heat
inferior to 212° , is inflammable. Scarcely
soluble in water, but entirely soluble in alko-
hol & Ether, & oils essential or expressed. It con-
sists of Carbon & Hydrogen & differs from
the essential oils in containing a larger pro-
portion of carbon with some oxygen. By
combustion it affords Carbonic & Camphoric
Acids. In a moderate dose Camphor
produces effects similar to those of other ner-
votics. Its stimulant operation, however, is not
considerable, even in a small dose, & in a large
dose it always diminishes the force of the cir-
culation, induces sleep, sometimes causes
delirium vertigo & convulsions ending in
total insensibility. As a stimulant it has been
used in Typhus, Cynanche Maligna, confluent
Small Pox & other febrile affections accom-
panied with debility; in retrocedent Gout

²⁶⁸
Camp^hor and to check the progress of Gangrene. As a sedative, it is used in affections of an opposite nature as in Pneumonia, Rheumatism and Gonorrhoea combined with Nitre or Antimonials, or by itself when evacuations have been made. In Mania it has sometimes succeeded as an anodyne. As an antispasmodic it has been employed with advantage in Asthma, Chorea & Epilepsy. The dose of Camphor is from 5 to 20 grs. Its largest dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm. Its power of checking the progress of gangrene is promoted by combination with Musk or Carbonate of Ammonia. Combined with opium it forms a powerful Diaphoretic & its efficacy in inflammatory diseases is augmented by Antimonials. Camphor ought generally to be given in a state of Mixture in some fluid form as being then less apt to excite nausea. It may be diffused in water by trituration with sugar Mucilage or Almonds, to reduce it to powder a few drops of Alcohol must be added. Externally applied, it has been used as

an anodyne in Rheumatism, Mus-
cular pains and as a discutient in bruises
& inflam^d. affections. It is dissolved in Alco-
hol or expressed oils & applied by friction to
the part. It has been used in tooth-ache com-
bined with Opium.

Arteries of Uterus From James' Barns.

The uterus has 4 arteries, with corresponding veins - The two uppermost arise ^{either high up} from the aorta or emulgent arteries. They descend, one on each side, in a serpentine direction behind the peritoneum, & are distributed on the ovaria, tubes & upper part of the uterus. These are called *Spermatic* arteries. The two lowermost which are called *uterine*, arise from the *hypogastric* arteries. They run, one on each side & supply the *Cervix uteri* & upper part of the vagina.

The Nerves of the Uterus have also a double origin. Those which come from below are derived from the sacral nerves, especially from the 4th pair. Those from above, chiefly from the *meso-colic* plexus, & trunk of the *intercostal*. The renal plexus furnishes nerves to the ovarium.

Dr. Hall. on the Ossification ²⁷¹
of the Neck of the Womb.

The manner in which this matter is formed
is not completely understood; the Cure is
performed by Tonics, Astringents &c —

Abscesses of the Uterus. Symptoms. In-
flammation, Rigours, shivering & all the symp-
toms of ^{griping} affections in other parts. Cure — Steam
from water. patient sit over it. Opium. Gentle
exercise. Injections

Dropsy of the Uterus. The water is evacuated
& the system supported by tonics

Schirrus of the Uterus. This is not so alarm-
ing as that disease which follows viz Cancer.

Irregular rigours are shewed in the os tincae.
pallid Countenance, except that mark under
the eye which is a mark of Hectic, a dark
blue circle around the eye. Symptom to be told
by the discharge & all the above symptoms.
Pain, fetor will be smelted in the room.
when the os tincae is touched.

Cure. Opium in every case to relieve
pain — The Remedies are 1st to immediately

272
Schirrus W. Remove the disease

2nd Those medicines which palliate the Disease.

Hyscagamus, Injections vegetable & astringent - the mucilage of Gum Arabic or flax-seeds, Cicuta, Lime Water &c -

Dr. Rouaudet set forth a new mode of treating Schirrus, for finding that all others failed he struck on this new plan viz. Amputation of the Uterus itself. By taking hold of the uterus distended or drawn down as far as possible, he recommends to take a needle armed with a ligature, pass it up & carry it through, bring it down, & this is to be the means of bringing it down, then Amputate according to the extent of the Disease.

Schirrus of the Ovaria. This Disease continues ten, twenty years. It presses on the Bladder & falls down into the pelvis & forms a tumour. The mode of distinguishing it from other tumours is by its hardness. It is of the consistence of a turnip

or a potatoe. The Remedies are the same as those of the tetanus, palliative Remedies.

Dropsy of the Ovaria. Symptoms. Pain in the mammae, Heat in fever, Costiveness.

Causes. Blows, Scrophulous Diathesis & Cancerous.

The Remedies are only palliative ^{Dr. Baker's} ~~in~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Web.~~ These are supposed to have considerable Anodyne effect - dose 5. to 10 grs.

Dr. Baker — These prevent the recurrence of Intermittents. Drs. Potter & Physick have used the Spider itself. it may be given 1 to 5 grs.

294

275

Notes

on

Chapman's Therapeutics.

Feb. 1822

Modus Operandi. of Medicines. The operation of Medicines does not depend but on a principle incident to Vitality alone. This principle of Life Located, perhaps in the highest degree among the digestive & assimilative organs, enables them to change or destroy the qualities of the substances exposed to their operation, without sustaining in their turn, the slightest injury or change.

Life, may be defined the principle or power by which the system preserves its own integrity unimpaired, & its several parts from decomposition, amidst the action of surrounding agents, while it acts upon things foreign to itself, assimilates them to its nature, & appropriates them to the supply of its exigencies, or to the redress of its injuries. All Medicines act by exciting a local or local impression which is extended thro' the medium of Sym-
-pathy.

The principle of sympathy pervades the body, every portion of it being susceptible of associate actions, by which means the several parts are so linked together so as to constitute one whole, or unity of system.

There are 3 surfaces on which remedies, & perhaps, the causes of disease, more particularly operate, viz,

1. The Alimentary Canal.
2. The Skin.
3. The organ of Smell. (& intimate & multiplied relations

In point of quick sensibility to action, no organ, not even the brain itself can be compared to the stomach - None occupies so important a station in the animal economy.

Conveniently situated for the purpose, the stomach is probably the vital principle, from which would seem to emanate an ~~principle~~ influence, that, diffused over the system, preserves the ~~the~~ order of the parts, & sustains the vigour, tone, & well being of the whole animal economy.

"Languido Ventriculo, omnia languent."
It is aided however, by impressions which it cannot resist, this organ, as the centre of association, becomes the seat of the first link

277

in the chain of most diseases, & is
always the chief medium of the operation of our
remedies, in the correction of morbid arrangements.

The Intestines seem to be a continuation, pretty
much of the same structure as the ~~Stomach~~, —

Yew is, indeed scarcely one article of the Materia
Medica which cannot be so managed as to produce
its full effect by the medium of the intestines.

In general the dose should be about 3 times
as large.

The surface of the body also is a part on which
our Medicines act — The whole cutaneous surface
seems to be endowed with ^{some} sensibility to impress-
ion, but the soles of the feet in the highest degree.

Dr. Roupneau rendered it probable that the pul-
monary organs & not the skin, constitute the in-
let thro' which certain substances enter the sys-
tem. — Cuticular absorption rarely happens,
& that, whenever it does, cannot be deemed
the effect of a natural function —

That the skin has a very intimate connection
with the body generally, & more especially with
the stomach, is a fact so notorious that it

²⁷⁸
Emetics. It would be a waste of time to attempt to prove it. It is through this medium that most of the substances applied to the surface certainly operate.

(It must be explained upon this principle that when a person is rubbing in Mercurial ointment upon the skin he perceives the taste of it instantly in his mouth almost as distinctly as if he took it into the mouth. Hulse.)

In those instances where it has been believed the absorption took place in the lungs it was that the olfactory nerves took the impression & communicated it. —

Emetics. —

The effect of this class of medicines, is the increase of absorption. This action is most vigorously carried on when the body generally, & particularly the arterial action is much reduced. This fact is confirmed by clinical experience.

1. When the vessels of the head are full

Emetic.] or there is much general plethora,
an emetic should be preceded by blood-letting.

2. When the necessity is urgent, give a large dose, of the most active species. But in all ordinary cases, administer the medicine in divided quantities.

3. When the object is to make a strong revolutionary impression give but little drink. But if to evacuate the contents of the stomach, give large draughts of tepid water or Camomile tea.

4. As a general rule emetics should be given on an empty stomach.

5. To check inordinate vomiting direct laudanum, combined with some cordial, apply fomentations to the pit of the stomach. Symplics to the extremities. —

Chicken water will sometimes turn the action downwards. When this fails, anodyne injections may be resorted to & a large blister should be laid over the epigastric region —

Emetics. Even after the stomach has been thoroughly evacuated, so as to leave no suspicion of foul accumulations of any sort, active vomiting every morning, for a succession of days, I have found very effectual in the cure of intermittents, & especially those of long standing.

In the forming stage of malignant fevers - not excepting plague emetics of the highest consequence. But after the disease is formed they become highly pernicious - Yet in Typhus I have resorted to ^{Emetics with success} ~~opium~~, in the second stage when the tongue was heavily loaded - Thirst great & the stomach distressed. - Emetics must ^{constitute} ~~form~~ a leading ingredient in the cure of Exanthemata - small pox - Urticaria - Scarlatina - If great use in Erysipelas Tracheitis, & some of the other anginous affections. In many complaints of the Chest emetics are liberally employed. As expectorants we know their utility, In Pneumonia typhoides in the Asthma.

Emetics, They generally afford relief in the paroxysm, and, timely administration, will sometimes prevent the recurrence of it.

In Vertigo — I have derived better ^{effects} ~~effects~~ from no single remedy than from this, to the early stages. — Repeated daily or every day or two —

— They have done much good in Dyspepsia.

— Have been employed in Dysentery & diarrhoea —

I have used them in Epilepsy with advantage.

But it must be owned they sometimes do mischief in Epilepsy, especially that primarily seated in the brain. — Only suited to Gastric Epilepsy.

The same views may be taken of Hysteria — In Apoplexy when brought on by debauchery & excessive accumulations in that viscus —

Important in Mania. But not where there is high uterine action & high excitement of the brain. Mania is one of those diseases in which the stomach loses its susceptibility to the operation of medicines, particularly Emetics.

In the distressing complaint denominated

Emetics the sick-head-ache, one of the most heavy curses entailed on the sedentary & studious, much has been said of the efficacy of emetics. The bowels here must also be kept open.

Even the tic douloureux, I have cured by Emetics — I have seen violent cases of ophthalmia which I could trace to the stomach.

Depressed vision from spasms of the stomach. A total blindness of several hours from bilious Colic. — They are undoubtedly serviceable in dropsy. Dropsy combined with Intermittent fever.

To Ascites & Anasarca it is chiefly restricted no one attempts to apply it in Hydrothorax. Richter says they are useful in Diabetes. To induce relaxation in incarcerated Hernia. In the reduction of luxated limbs. To dislodge substances firmly fixed in the Oesophagus.

To the complaints of children they are especially adapted. They are prohibited in all high degrees of visceral inflammation & more particularly in that of the alimentary canal.

To these cases may be added an extremely

Antimony. I debilitate system from any cause, and, finally, the advanced state of pregnancy, or when a prolapsus uteri or hernia exists. —

Callicocca Specuanha —

As an averaged dose for an adult a scruple is little enough & this will require to be assisted by warm water. My practice is, when I wish to give activity to it, to give combined with it 1 gr. Tart. Emet. & this constitutes one of our most valuable Emetic preparations.

In small doses, excellent in Haemorrhages of every kind. My mode of using it in Haemorrhage, is to give combined 1 or 2 grs of it with $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain of Opium — dose at stated intervals. — I use it nearly in the same way in Dysentery after evacuating the alimentary canal. In Diarrhea — 2 or 3 grains in the Morning & an anodyne in the evening.

As an Emetic a dose of the wine for an adult is an ounce

Tartarized Antimony —

As an enema the Emetic Tartar has proved in my hands, a most powerful

Cathartics, I remedy. 1st I removed from the stomach poison which had been swallowed & 2nd to relieve costive bowels. I threw up the吐物 in doses of ʒi. repeated in 20 or 30 minutes if ineffectual. It has been very useful to me in this way in a case of Tetanus - I cured the patient.

Cathartics.

They quicken the peristaltic motion of the intestines & increase their evacuations.

Cathartics, moreover, have a wider operation in which the circulatory system is embraced, & arterial action diminished. This they do, by stimulating the coherent vessels on the surface of the intestines, the very copious effusions which take place, are so much detracted from the circulating mass. Thus it is that they subdue the pulse, equalize the excitement & render such important service in the management of febrile diseases. It is also a law of the circulation, that if depletion be made from any one set of vessels, the current of the

Cathartics, circulation will be directed to these, & the blood diminished from other parts. Cathartics occasion this revulsion.

They are undoubtedly stimulant on the stomach & on the stomach bowels, but all their re-motive consequences are unequivocally sedative, by which I mean, whatever abates the vigour of the circulation, & lessens general excitement.

Practical Application. Intermittent & remittent fevers. In the treatment of Typhus fever purgatives now enter largely. So the work of Hamilton I must refer for the illustration of Cases. For their uses in Cutaneous diseases I refer to Willan's & Bateman's treatises. —

They are of great service in Gout notwithstanding the authority of Sydenham to the contrary. — In complaints of the Head.

(~~There~~ How can the circumstance of some medicines acting only on particular parts of the alimentary Canal, be explained, except on the doctrine of their making their impression on the nerves? (Galbe.) & How is it that certain impressions made on the Stomach induce the Apoplectic state?)

286

Cathartics. In Apoplexy, I rely almost exclusively, on evacuating the bowels, by the drastic purgatives. I have seen the most alarming states of Hydrocephalus internus, removed by copious evacuations from the bowels.

— In Phrenitis — Inflammation of the Liver.

Nervous Diseases — Chorea yields to purgatives — I have used them in Epilepsy with the happiest effects. Except when it proceeds from organic affections of the brain. This in general, will prove incurable. I have not trusted to purging alone in Hysteria, but I have rendered essential service by it. — Idiopathic Tetanus is ushered in by the strongest indications of the alimentary Canal being chiefly affected. —

— In Dropsy, i.e. Anasarca & Symptomatic Ascites.

Exceptions to the use of purgatives may be found in all low & sinking conditions of the system — in most of the complaints of the Chest, & especially, where expectoration is solicited — in the first stage of inflammation of the Stomach & bowels — in haemorrhoidal prodisposition —

Oleum Ricini. } and. during Menstruation,
 pregnancy, & immediately after delivery —
 In complaints of the lungs they are mischie-
 -ous. Even in pleurisy, we cannot purge
 with the same freedom as in other cases of
 acute inflammation — & In Pulmonary
 Consumption. Hence we are so careful
 to restrain Diarrhoea in this Disease

Oleum Ricinum

It has been much used in Dysentery &c. As
 the disease advances & there is tormina or ten-
 -esmus I have used advantageously the com-
 -ed preparation —

℞. Ol. Ricin ℥i.

Pulv Gum. Arab. ℥ii.

Sacch. alb. ℥i.

Tinct. theb. gr. — xl.

Aq. Menth ℥ij

This is
 called the oleaginous mixture & remains on
 the stomach much better than pure oil

Dos. table Spoonful, to be repeated

In Chol. Infant. Ol. Ric. ℥i. Sacch. alb.
 ℥i. Album. Ov. q. s ft. Mist. ag. catuis

3 V. Int. the gtl. XX m

Magnesia — Equal portions of it
 & the lac Sulphuris* form one of the most cer-
 tain, & at the same time lenient of our purga-
 tives, . . . * Sulphur precipitatum —

Ememeta.

Every part of the alimentary canal main-
 tains the most intimate relations with the
 system; & on this acct. remedies applied to ei-
 ther extremity of it, are productive of pretty
 nearly the same results.

As a dernier alternative, in obstin-
 ate constipation, I would suggest the bold ex-
 hibition of Emetic Tartar, as formerly pointed
 out, injecting from 20 to 60 grs dissolved
 in water. —

Diuretics.

An increase of the urinary dis-
 charge may take place, either by stim-
 ulating the kidneys, or by an invigoration
 of the powers of absorption, & especially
 in cases of dropical effusion —

289

Enemata. By a law of the animal economy, it would seem that the discharge from the Skin & kidneys, is in an ⁱⁿverse proportion.

Whatever increases perspiration, diminishes the urinary secretion. vice versa - Cold promotes it, heat diminishes it.

The action of diuretics, is, promoted by the direct reduction of Arterial action.

The blood-vessels & lymphatics are, to a certain extent antagonizing powers. While the former retain their force, the functions of the latter are feebly exercised.

Disorders of the chest are, so often connected with more or less effusion, & especially when Dyspnea, or oppression exists, that these medicines generally afford relief, & should never be overlooked, "In omnibus morbis pectoris ad urinum spectandum".

Rules - Be careful in the selection of the attitude, that it is properly fitted to the case -
2. Never prescribe Diuretics, if it can be avoided, to a patient in bed.

Diuresis, 3rd Let the temperature of the room be low ^{that all} determinations to the surface prevented. (Standard.)

4. Keep the pulse down below the natural

5— Give Diluent drinks freely. —

Balsam Copaiva

In the early stage of Gonorrhoea it may be given in the following form.

R. Bals. Copai., Spir. Nit. Dul. āā ʒss
 Sp. Lav. comp ʒ ij Tinc. Theb. ʒ i Pulv. G
 Arab. ʒ ij album. ov. Sacch. alb. ʒ i ft. mist.
 — add, Tinc. Theb. ʒ i ag. font. ʒ iij m of these
 mixtures the dose is a table spoonful, three
 times a day.

In what manner Copaiva operates in this case I am not prepared to say. It does seem an anomaly that so heating & astringent should be salutary under such circumstances. Nothing, however, is more absurd, or leads to grosser fallacies, than speculations on the precise properties, or modes of operandi of medicines.

(See use of turpentine in Burns)

Diaphoretics & These medi-
 cines, diversified as they may be in their
Modus operandi, all concur, when prop-
 erly applied, in reducing morbid action,
 and hence are to be considered as one spe-
 cies of depleting remedies. They lessen
 the force of the heart & arteries, by a direct
 evacuation from the skin, — by taking
 out of the ordinary route, a certain por-
 tion of blood, which is determined to the
 extreme vessels, — and by overcoming
 the constriction of surfaces, which acts as
 an indirect stimulus to the moving pow-
 ers of the circulation. Nor is this all
 they do. By their centrifugal tendencies,
 they lessen, or entirely remove deep seated
 congestions, & produce, probably on the
 capillary system, which is now ascertained
 to be so important in every view, an
 impression, though not very intelligible
 as to the mode, doubtless of the most
 salutary nature.

29 Diaphoretics. Rules for their Administration.

1. The patient should be confined to bed & where the pulse & temperature require it, Blood-letting & purgings previous.
2. Accompany them with diluent drinks unless the stomach is irritable.
3. In the low forms of disease, carefully avoid purging, unless circumstances imperiously require it.
4. As the actions of the cutaneous vessels & of the urinary organs, is in an inverse ratio, it is no less obviously proper, that when we wish the one, the other is to be restrained.
5. Where they are to be long continued use flannel next the skin.
6. The linen or flannel of the patient with his bed-clothes is to be changed when the process of sweating is over.

Diaphoretics are well adapted to intermittent fever. To prevent the paroxysm the stimulating diaphoretics are usually directed; — while, to subdue it, the cooling & relaxing are found to be preferable. — In Remittent & continued fevers.

Diaphoretic.] In the whole of the inflam-²⁹³
matory cases, we are rather to solicit pers-
piration by lenient means, than extort it
by any violent measures. — In Typhus. —
And even here with some degree of circumspection.

In Peripneumonia Typhoides —

— They are among the best of our remedies in
some of the bowel complaints. It is now
more than half a century since the celebrated
Meuside proclaimed their superior utility in
Dysentery — I have been accustomed after
comparatively moderate evacuations, to exhibit
Medicines so compounded, as to meet the dou-
ble indication of allaying intestinal irritation,
and, more remotely, of relaxing the surface.

Combinations of Opium & Ipecacuanha, to
which Calomet may sometimes be added are
an invaluable preparation for this pur-
pose. If the bowels continue irritated I ad-
minister anodyne injections 3 or 4 times in
the 24 hours.

In Cholera morbus, as well as in

Diaphoreticis. In the bowel affection of children, emphatically called the Summer Com-plaint, I pursue pretty nearly the same practice. The latter disease which might really be considered as among the Opprobria Medicorum, from the dreadful expenditure of life which it occasions, owes much of its mortality to the preposterous mode in which it has hitherto been treated. Entertaining the same views of it as I do of Dysentery, I endeavour, after limited evacuations, to quiet the irritation of the bowels, (and here minute doses of calomel with the other articles, are always useful), which being accomplished, I next resort to astringents, to restore the tone of the Alimentary Canal.

In Chronic Dysentery I promote a moderate degree of perspiration, & patients rapidly recover. The same may be pursued in Chronic Diarrhoea & protracted Cholera infantum —

In the management of all these affections we must attend vigilantly to the surface. The co-operation of blisters & flannel is frequently required. In phlegmaniae proper,

Diaphoretic, & there is hardly an instance in ²⁹⁵
which Diaphoretic is not indicated.

Nitrus potassae. —

the celebrated Nitrous powder R. Sal. Nit. 3i, Cal
prep gr XLij; Emet. tart gr. i in Div. in pulv. viij.
It may be taken every hr. or two —

Dover's powder

Consists of one part of opium & ipecac. each
& eight parts of Sulphate of potash.

Dose. about 10 grains, to be re-
peated every 3rd 4th or 5th hour, & to have
its operation promoted by warm drinks,
particularly wine whey. It is never ad-
missible in Rheumatism, while any consid-
erable febrile excitement prevails. —

Ammonia.

The Spiritus Mindereri, or acetate of Am-
monia is a superior Diaphoretic. This medi-
cine has improperly been supplanted by others
of far less efficacy. With great certainty it
excites perspiration, of the Diaphoretic
it is one of the best, to break down & bring
to a speedy issue, the paroxysm of inter —

Emmenagogues. *mittent fever.* Neither heating nor stimulating, it may be applied with less caution than most other articles. There is another circumstance which recommends this article Medicine: being rather a cordial, it is often retained in irritable states of the stomach. The Citrate of Ammon. has qualities similar to it.

Emmenagogues.

Dr. Chapman's Theory of the action of Emmenagogues is founded upon the principle that Menstruation is a secretory action of the Uterus. Admitting the truth of this ~~says he~~, we have at once ~~says he~~, an explanation of the modus operandi of Emmenagogues. It follows necessarily, from the conception, that amenorrhoea is caused by an interruption of the secretory action of the uterus, that remedies that remove the suppression, operate by bringing the organ back to that precise condition on which the exercise of the function depends. In order to effect this purpose, however, we must, in the first place, accurately

297

Emmenagogues ascertain the state of the system,
& apply, with equal discrimination, the appropriate remedies.

Pygala Seneka —

I have tried this medicine to a considerable extent, with sufficient success to warrant me in recommending it as one of the most active, certain, & valuable of the emmenagogues. It may be used either in powder or in decoction, though I greatly prefer the latter mode. (1 pint of boiling water to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the root, bruised, in a close vessel & let it slowly simmer over the fire till the quantity is reduced one third, when the medicine excites nausea, I have been in the habit of adding some aromatic, orange peel &c) —

Dose about 4 oz of the decoction a day. But at the time when the menstrual effort is to take place & till it is actually induced I increase the dose as far as the stomach will allow, having given sometimes two ounces every hour. In the intervals of the menstrual periods I lay it aside for a week or two.

298
Emmenagogues } Juniperus Sabinia

This medicine has been employed to procure a
portion in the inferior animals & we have a
lucidant proof of its success in these cases.

Rubia Tinctorem

Professor Boston recommends it - the ordi-
nary dose is from 20 to 30 grs. —

Secale Cornutum.

Has been proved of great efficacy in promo-
ting lingering labours. (3i in a small
portion of water give $\frac{1}{3}$ of it every half hr. till
the effect is produced). We must first ascertain
that the os tinea is opened. To the uterus its
whole force seems directed. Exhibited to pregnant
animals it never fails, ^{in a short time,} to procure abortion.
It seems, however, to have slender pretensions to
being an emmenagogue.

As operating on the large intestines lying in
the vicinity of the ^{uterus} ~~intestines~~, the various prepa-
rations of aloes have been much separated.
Not the least valuable of these is Stoeper's
Pills made thus: R. Sal. Mart. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Pulv.

Commence, Jalap 3i Apera pica ʒss Myrrh.

ʒss. Symp. corn. q. s. ft. mass. div. in pil.

Of these pills prepared of a convenient size 2 or 3 are to be taken at bed time.

The Remedy in which I repose the greatest confidence in dysmenorrhoea is ^{a compⁿ of} Opium & Camphor. It is to be exhibited in the proportion of 2 grs. of the first to 10 of the latter. If immediate relief is required an anodyne injection is ~~required~~ sometimes operates efficaciously. After all we are not to forget mercury in this disease, a moderate salivation for a week or two will sometimes cure it when every other means fail.

In the treatment of Amenorrhoea we must expect disappointment. The ovaries upon which the secretion depends are subject to a variety of diseases, when in this state, a suspension of the function is usually the consequence, and cannot be restored.

Next, the stomach & brain, the uterus exercises the widest dominion over the animal economy, & regulates in the greatest

³⁰⁰
Expectorants. In degree, its different
operations. This viscus, indeed, was consid-
ered by the earlier physiologists, on acct. of its
multiplied relations, as a distinct animal, con-
trolling with undisputed sway, all the func-
tions of the body, whether in health or disease.
Even more recently, the idea of its influence
has been carried to scarcely a less extent. It
was thought by Van Helmont, that the
uterus impressed all the peculiar & distinctive
characteristics of the Sex.

"Propter solum uterum mulier est, id quod est."

Expectorants. -

I have here defined "Those medicines which fa-
cilitate or promote the excretion of mucus or oth-
er fluids from the pulmonary system."

It is not altogether unlikely, that expectorants
act, merely by diverting action to the surface
of the body, & perhaps as well by moderating
pulmonary exhalation as by relaxing spasm.
To these may be added Nausea & vomiting,
which, partly by inducing relaxation, & still

Expectorant, more by the mechanical force applied in the latter case to the respiratory apparatus, very effectually expel the accumulated contents of the lungs.

Rules. 1. As in the use of Diaphoretics let the patient be kept warm.

2nd Carefully avoid purging. None of the complaints of the lungs will bear this evacuation to any extent.

Lichen Islandicus Alloys Congos
Glycyrriza Glabra, colus pulmonary
irritation

Ulmus Rubra. Slip Colm —

Banks being an expectorant its reputation has been well established in Diarrhea & especially in Dysentery. The late Dr Grant of Virginia had for more than half a century an unrivalled reputation in the part of the country where he resided, in the management of dysentery. As he once informed me, his practice consisted in little more than purging moderately in the commencement of the case, and subsequently pouring in the elm mucilage. By this alone, he declared that the bloody stools,

³⁰²
Exsiccitants, } termina, tenesmus &c

were more speedily removed than by the ordinary remedies. It is good in external applications.

Carbonates of Potash & Soda

These have, of late, become very popular remedies in Portugal —

{ Rec. Carb. sod. gr iij Vin. Spic. ꝑt v. T. theb.
ꝑt i. aq. font. ℥i. this is a dose for a child
one year old, to be repeated every 3 or 4 hrs. Dr.
Chapman says often or in larger quantity.

{ R. Carb. pot. ℥i Pulv. Coch. gr x Saccharb.
℥i aq. ℥iv. Of this half a table spoonful is a
dose.

It is well ascertained that a few grains of Carbonate of Soda added to a small portion of Peruvian bark & Virginia Snake root, constitute one of the most efficacious remedies in Ague & Fever.

Anthelmintics. This class is exceedingly
 extensive. Zygdracyni Submurias, is
 one of the principal remedies —
Spigelia Marylandica —

In Philad^a. they have a nostrum of no small reputation.

Made thus: Spigel. Maryland: ℥vj.
 Fol. Senn: 3ij.
 Fol. Sabin. 3ss.
 Mamm: Optim. ℥ij.

It is very efficacious & I do not know a better for-
 mula in ^{most} ~~many~~ cases.

Chenopodium Anthelminticum,
 has become a very fashionable remedy in this city
 so as almost to supersede every other. It is in-
 discriminately prescribed for every species of worms.
 For a child 2 yrs. old the expressed juice of the
 leaves, ^{or buds} is given in doses of 6 or 8 drops morn-
 -ing & night. After 3 days it may be intermit-
 -ted & Mercurial purge given. —

For Ascarides which occupy the rectum
 Calomel. Aloetic preparations. Enemata
 of a drachm or two of Aloes dissolved in a pint
 of milk — The worm being destroyed the vigour of
 the digestive organs is to be restored.

304 Epispastica. & Blister. No one
will now admit the hypothesis which refers the
effects of blisters to the absorption of the acids par-
-ticles of which they are composed in

Strangury arises more frequently when
a small, than when a large quantity is used.

Diffusible Stimulants.

Conformably to the notions of Cullen, a nar-
cotic is a substance, which, in its primary op-
eration, diminishes the action & power of
the system, without any sensible evacuation,
or, in other words, is a sedative. Being, how-
ever, noxious in their nature he supposed,
that the conservative principle of the consti-
-tution makes an effort to correct the
impression of these articles; the stimu-
-lant effect ascribed to them is, in reality,
occasioned by the action thus induced.

But, exhibited in too large a dose, the
U. S. Medicaatrix is incapable of resistance,
and the system becomes depressed,
with the vital energies greatly im-

Diffus. Stim. I pained, or as it may happen, entirely extinguished. Narcotics, therefore, according to him, are directly sedative, & indirectly stimulant.

The very reverse of this was held by his opponent Dr Brown, who considered these substances as direct stimulants, surpassing all others in energy & diffusibility, & that the debility which ensues from an overdose is of the indirect kind, the consequence of the expenditure of excitability from excessive stimulation.

These two opinions are not wholly irreconcilable in a practical point of view.

Rules. 1 Begin with small doses.

2. Do not combine many of them together.

3. Change the part to which you apply stimulants.

4. Graduate the article to the state of excitability.

Ammoniac Carbonat.

I have used it beneficially in Cardialgia & more so, when occurring in pregnant women —, the annexed is the treat-

Ammon. Carb. 3rd preparation.

R. Aq. Ammoniac, Mag. calc. aa 3 i

Aq. Cinnam. 3 ii.

Aq. font. 3 vi.

Dos. tab Spoonf. pro re nata.

In one respect it differs from every other article of its class, & it would seem from most other medicines - the excitement which it raises, approaches nearer to that of a healthy action, & hence it may be resorted to earlier, than stimulants generally, in the inflammatory affections, & with greater safety in mixed cases so equivocal or obscure, as to render uncertain the propriety of stimulation.

Oleum Serebinthina Rectification.

To check the violent vomitings that occur in Yellow Fever. Small doses of this medicine has been most beneficially used by Dr Physick myself.

In 1820 in the Philad^a. Hospital Dr Hewson & myself instituted the following mode of practice in Yellow fever.

After moderate evacuations of the bowels we exhibited the turpentine, in doses adapted to the emergency. Commonly a half a drachm was given every hour or two, sometimes alone, at other times with Carbonate of Ammonia, or some essential oil — Of 16 cases thus treated 12 recovered.

Piper Cubeba

Has been reported to have been very efficacious in removing Gonorrhoea in the Hospital of the Castle of Edinburgh

Narcotics — Opium.

Concerning the action of Opium on the living system, Medical sentiment continues to be divided, though the preponderance is decidedly in favour of its stimulant properties & with this impression it is employed. By the Turks especially, to whom our more generous beverages are prohibited by religious prejudices, we are told Opium is employed to inspire courage.

(Opium.) or to invigorate fortitude,
to soothe sorrow or to dissipate misfortune,
to awaken the fancy to more brilliant
exertions, or to create that mild companion
& serenity of feeling, which is so desiring
after the cares & solitudes of an active per-
plexing & arduous scene. Like spirituous
liquors among other people it is in short,
"the support of the coward, the solace of
the wretched, & the daily source of intox-
ication to the debauchee."

It was used in Intermittents as early as Galen.
It is rec^d. to be used about an hour before the
anticipated paroxysm. Lind affirms that
cases treated with it ^{even in the hot stage} are never followed
by visceral obstruction, dropsy, jaundice.

Of the many, however, who have tried this
practice, I scarcely know one who has
reported in its favour. I am inclined
to believe from a little experience of using
that though opium is injurious in
the hot stage when the system is pleth-
oric & inflammatory, it will prove

Opium is beneficial under opposite circumstances. In pneumonia in the beginning of the disease, before bleeding & blistering have produced ^{some} remission of the pain & of the difficulty of breathing, Opium has a bad effect. (Cullen.)

In Typhoid Pneumonia & in all the varieties & stages of Pneumonia when venesection is forbid, or is an equivocal measure, Opium should be employed. uniting it with small portions of Spicae & Cal! or bringing it into combination with ammonia. (Catarrh is more effectually arrested in the early stage by an opiate than by any thing else —)

In Inflammatory Rheumatism of course Opium is inadmissible — but in the chronic state we endeavour to excite a profuse perspiration & to this intent nothing is so good as Dovers Powder

To mitigate pain as well as

Opium, I to overcome Spasm
Opium is one of our chief means in
Nephritis Calculosa.

In the Exanthemata, ^{it is occasionally given, but} it is to be with-
held so long as much febrile action exists.
Whenever there is a typhoid condition, opi-
ates form a very leading part of the treatment.
Seconded to the comfort of the patient, tho' they
may not render more essential service.

In Measles, the Cough & Diarrhea
call for the exhibition of Opium. But
so inflaming is this disease that we are too
apt to recur to this medicine.

In Haemorrhage, every sound practitioner
will be convinced, that in the very active
species, with febrile heat & excitement it must
be injurious. Yet the force of the circula-
tion being diminished it is highly useful.

In the Profusio of great utility.

In Colica Pictonum given with great
utility with Calomel, in large doses, with
the double intention of subduing Spasm
& evacuating the bowels.

Opium. } On the same princi-
 have I prescribed this combination
 in bilious Colic —

Certain Cases of Dyspepsia require it when
 the Stomach is cramped —

In Neuroses, I suspect its powers have
 been over-rated.

In Ulcerations, especially those of a scrof-
 ulous nature ~~as~~ ⁱⁿ this is a good remedy

No one denies its utility in Acute Consumption.

Piscidia.

There are several diseases, such as Schir-
 rous Cancer — Some scrofulous & venereal
 ulcerations in which it is of the highest value.

It has lost a good deal of the celebrity which
 it once acquired in the cure of Consumption &c

Antispasmodics.

Moschus, Has been used in Tetanus with decided advantage. in Combⁿ with opium. It has acquired great reputation in the treatment of the Gout of the Stomach. for this we have the Authority of Pringle & Cullen. Dr. C. says he has done more good with it in Mania than with any other remedy.

In low Fevers it is highly useful in relieving such symptoms as nervous tremours, subcutter tendinum, singultus, & delirium.

Combined with Carbonate of Ammonia it has been celebrated for arresting gangrene.

Dos. 10 to 20 grs. every 3 or 4 hours.

Hydrargyrum.

The articles which excite salivation through the medium of the general system, as a pretty uniform result, are limited to Mercurial preparations. It is true, There are other Medicines which excite a flow of saliva but the effect is partial & exceedingly uncertain & even when it occurs, ~~and~~ *animix* no cura

Hydragryne } has indication. Considering ²¹³
Mercury, therefore, as the only real salivary
medicine I am unavoidably led to restrict
the class of sialogogs.

It may as well be put between stimulants
& tonics as any where else.

It is known that no article of the Mat.
Medica is possessed of more various power
or, perhaps, in the present state of our
practice, is employed in so many & in
such diversified cases.

The Arabians first used it. Among the
earliest of its applications was to the
Cure of lues venerea.

In Consumption I have never had the
good fortune to effect a single cure of
a real confirmed tubercular phthisis, tho'
I have employed it in several hundred cases.

When the case depends upon a venereal
taint it is certainly useful.

The case, however, in which it is best
presented, is in the incipient stages
of consumption, procured from ill-

Hydragryus. & cured pleurisy or catarrh
& this is by far the most common form of
the complaint to be met with among us.

In Consumption caused by tubercles, or
even by extensive abscess it is eminently
mischievous.

In Haemorrhages, especially Haemoptisis
it is necessary. The impression made on the
mouth invites morbid action from the lungs
by the general & revolutionary operation of
the process on the system, it may entirely
supplant the disease, substituting its own
peculiar action in place of it.

In Chronic Dysentery I have frequently
salivated, & found it sometimes the only means
by which I could effect a cure.

In Diarrhea — as a dernier resource.

Also in Dyspepsia when there is a derange-
ment of the Chylificative viscera.

Medical opinion seems to be pretty well
made up as to the impotency of this me-
dicine in Hydrophobia.

315
~~Hydrophobia~~ Nothing is more preposterous
than the opinion that the virus in Hydropho-
bia enters the circulation, & in this way
produces its effects. All ~~cases~~ ^{diseases} as is more
strikingly illustrated in such as are prop-
agated by inoculation. Commence at a
point, & are extended through the medium
of sympathy or association, till more
or less of the whole system is brought
into association & participation, producing
what is called a constitutional affection.

Do we not altogether arrest her venere
by the destruction of a chancre tho' the
latter may have existed for many days?
And are we not equally apprized of the
fact, that the same thing happens with
respect to vaccination? & here Care is always
enjoined to prevent any injury of the
portale.

In Apoplexy, except as a purgative, I
am not aware that it promises much.
In Palsy. In Palsy a salivation some-
times proves of great use, if slowly &
cautiously excited.

Mercury. In my opinion, it may be laid down as a rule, that in a very large majority of cases of what are called the secondary forms of lues, we have only to encounter the effects of the abuse of Mercury. Even in the advanced stages of genuine Syphilis, much less of it is required than is commonly prescribed. My practice here, is to keep up a slight salivation, very gradually excited, for 3 or 4 weeks, regulating the period exactly as I perceive the patient to be affected. His condition being improved, we should proceed; but where the contrary happens, the becomes worse, we are to conclude, that the course is wrong, & immediately abandon it.

There is scarcely any disease in which Mercury may not, under certain circumstances, be advantageously exhibited. It was a Maxim of Dr. Bond formerly of great distinction in this City, that in all cases when other forms of treatment fail, we should revert to it as a dernier alternative.

317.

Mercury. By pursuing this course,
he acquired immense celebrity, for the
no. variety of his extraordinary cures.

In the affections produced by the ex-
-hibition of Mercury. The only constitution-
-al remedy, from which I have derived
any advantage is Opium. Of local applica-
-tions the most effectual, a Blister to the throat.

GENIUS

There are three sections of this great class
of medicines viz the Bitters, the ~~aromatics~~
the Astringents.

Begin on the patient, recovering from
an acute disease, whatever may be the na-
-ture of the case, to eat much more frequent-
-ly than the common meals. The Stomach
has been pronounced by Sir Wm Temple, to
be, in one respect, like a school boy. It
is always doing mischief when not employed.
This short aphorism contains a vast deal of
medical wisdom. To this rule, however, there
are some exceptions. Commonly

Solid food is preferable

to fluid. It restores strength with more rapidity — No point in diet is more important than simplicity. Next to diet on the

Hot & Cold Baths — The Hot Bath acts directly on the system as ~~an~~ a stimulant, or tonic, increasing all its actions. But the Cold bath produces at first, languor & depression, after which, however, a strong reaction takes place & the system is powerfully invigorated. —

The Cold Bath is to be used in the morning or at 12 O'Clock, To be efficacious it should be used daily, though without remaining ⁱⁿ it beyond a few minutes. Continuing longer is apt to depress the system ^{beyond} the point of re-action. It should not be employed when the body is in perspiration, if it is debilitated by fatigue.

As the warm Bath most of these rules are equally pertinent

319

Arsenic — Although arsenic is placed among the tonics, it has no one particle of this class of articles, & produces diametrically opposite effects. In its immediate action, there is more or less nausea & flatulence, & among its remote consequences many of the symptoms of Constitutional depravation in &c. Compared with Peruvian Bark it is very inferior, & I think ought rarely to be prescribed to the exclusion of that article. It appears to me to be wholly ^{inapplicable} ~~ineffectual~~ in cases of debility, for with the cases in the Alms House which are generally of that description, it has failed in my hands. — Yet I cannot forbear to state, that I have recently given it in the Mercurial Disease & was pleased with the effect.

Astringents — Kino. of this medicine, the most common application of this at present, is to diarrhoea & certain states of Dysentery. To restrain purging under any circumstances, I scarcely know any article more deservedly serviceable; but I think it succeeds best in tincture with prepared Chalk & Laudanum.

R. Q. Kino gr X.

Quin. Opii gr i

Mucil. Q. Arab q. s. Ft. pill. ii of which
take one every 4 hrs.

It is somewhat curious that Kino, combined with Columbo, constitutes a certain powerful purgative — It is one of the anomalies produced by the combinations of medicines.

(If medicines do not act by making their impression, as Dr. C. has stated, & their effect being propagated by the nervous influence, ~~How is it that those med-~~ but if it be that they are absorbed & carried into the circulation, & by these means produce their effects; How is it that those medicines which have a kind of specific action, as Diuretics, Emmenagogues &c after being carried into the circulation are invariably conducted to a certain point & there produce a certain effect? Even then you would find it necessary to call in to your assistance a nervous influence, or you cannot account for an impression being made — The state of the case appears to me to be that a particular class of medicines have an almost exclusive action upon a certain ^{system} set of nerves. & they cannot act until they come into contact with those nerves. & When the nerves do receive their influence they are stimu-

lated & they cause an increase
-ed or diminished action as the case may
be in the organ to which they belong.
(Cause.)

That Absorption does take place is
unquestionable, I will not pretend to
say that any of y very active qualities
of a medicine are absorbed, but that
they act upon nerves &c — Yet the more
immediate principles are carried into
the blood & then become correctors,
supplying Mur. Sod. phos. Sod. Pot.
phos^t Am or any principle which
is wanted — &c —

Recipes from 7 Lectures of P. S. Barton
M. D. taken in 1810 —

Barton's pills. Acetis plumbi in Haemorrhage,

R. Acetis plumbi gr i

Conser. Rosaceum gr iv

Tr Opū gr iij ft Bolus.

In Powder. R. Acetis plumbi gr. viij

Spirae. — gr iv.

Sacch. alb. ℥ iij m

div. in pulv. no. viij qua. cap. quaque 2^a hora.

Rosentius' Stomachi Elixir.

R. Gentian licta ℥iv

Cort. Aurant. ℥ss.

Port wine lbij Coch. mag.

℥ss vel tris per diem.

Tinctura Stomachicum

R. Cort. Peru. ℥iv Rad. Gen. ℥i

Cort. Aurant. ℥i prof spirit. Biv. a

table Spoonful night & morning in 1 table Spoonful ^{of Spring water.}

Tinctura Lupuli.

R. Hops $\text{ʒ} \text{iv}$
 Spt. wine $\text{ʒ} \text{viij}$ digest, sixty
 or Seventy drops equal to 20 of Laudanum.

Sulph. of Copper in Intermittents

R. Sulph. Cupri gr. vj
 A. oil. — $\text{ʒ} \text{viij}$

or

R. acet. Cupri $\text{ʒ} \text{j}$
 Spt. Sal Ammon $\text{ʒ} \text{iv}$
 Water — $\text{ʒ} \text{x}$ me

Barton's Arsenic Pills.

R. Arsenic gr $\frac{1}{16}$
 Oil — $\frac{1}{4}$

Honey gr. one pill 3 times a day.

Pulv. Doveri. R. Oil ʒ each 1 part *
 Ipecac
 Sulph potash div. into 8

parts m. Dose 10 or 12 grs every 2 hrs till
 Diaphoresis is induced — * vide p 295.

Dr. King's Anodyne of Stramonium.

℞ fol. Stram ℥ss. } a tea spoonful at
short intervals.

Aqua font. ℥ viij } Boiled down to 1/2

Barton's Infusion of Mustard Seed, to check
Artificial vomiting a tea-spoonful of mus. infused
in a gill of warm water.

Injection in Leucorrhœa.

℞. G. Kino ℥iv

Lime Water ℥ viij Injct. 4 or 5 times
a day.

Unguent. Citrinum in Tinea Capitis

℞. Hydrarg. ℥i

Nitre acid ℥ij

Lard. lbj

Mucilaginous or Brown Mixture.

Slough Drops

℞. Elix. Paregor. ℥i

Vin. Ant. 80 to 100 Drops

G. Arabi

Ext Liquorini a a ℥ij

Water — ℥viij

Sugar Candy ℥ij

Gum arab. ℥ss.

Comp. Tr opii ℥i

Vin. Ant. ℥i

Water — ℥viij

done i same.

a tab. Spoonful 4 or 5 times a day.

328 *Errhine in Gutta Serena* for *Diarrhea* in ^{dentition}

R. Rappae snuff ʒss	} R. Red Coral
Turpeth min. ʒj mt.	
Q. Arab. aa ʒi	
div. into 12 powders.	

Dr. Rush's Cathartic

R. Epsom salt ʒviij
Sacch. alb. ʒj juice of 1 or 2 Lemons.

<i>Saline Cathartic</i>	} For Blind piles in old people.
R. Sulph. Sod. ʒj	
Fol Sennae ʒij	
Warm wat. ʒviij	
	R. Galls ʒij
	Lard ʒj mt.

<i>Percival's Camph. julep</i>	} Dr. Dewees in painful Menstruation
R. G. Camph. ʒj	
Myrrh — ʒss	
Q. Arabia ʒij	
Agua font ʒviij Ruxam	
preserv vinegar — c	Sacch. alb. ʒj to be taken in two doses.

In obstructions of Catamenia

R. Gum Guaiac. ʒviij	} digest 3 or 4 days
ver alkal — ʒij	
Salt spice — ʒij	
Proof sp. ʒij	
Dose. table spoonful 3 times a day. —	

Injection in Gonorrhoea.

R. G. Arab. ʒiij	{	Antimercial Powder.
White vitriol ʒi		R. Nit. Potash ʒi
G. Opiv. - gr ij		Cab. ʒss
Rou water ʒviij		Tart. Emet gr j div. in pot. viij.

Morley's Vitriolic Solution & Rush's Anthelmintic

R. Sulph. Lim. ʒiij	{	R. Rust of Iron
alum. — ʒi		Common salt aā gr x
Cochineal gr ij		to be taken in the morn- ing fasting in Molasses or Sy.

Boiling water ʒj dos. for an adult a table
Spoonful, in Phtisis Pulm., Dysentery & Diarrhea.

Dr. Barton's Intermitteus.

R. G. Kino gr gn x ʒviij	{	Or R. G. Kino xxiv
Gent. Lx ʒi		Gent. xxij
Opium - gr vj m.		Op - xj div in 4 dos

div. into 8 dos. 4 to be taken in 24 hrs

Rush's Injection in Gleet —

R Sacch Sat. gr x

Corras sub - j

Sp cornu ew. gtt xx

agu. font ʒiv m ft. Symp

3² White's Tonic prep. } Camph. Tulep
 R. Cort. Peru. ʒiv } R. G. Arab. ʒj
 Rad. Gent. ʒss. } Spt. Camph ʒij
 Cort. Aurant. ʒss. } Spt. Vit. dul. gtt 6
 Spirit Wine lbij } aqua calida ʒvj.
 Dos. a table-spoonful

Barton in Diabetes. } Idem in Chronic Dysentery.
 R. Lac Vaccinae lbj } R. Pulv. Specac. gr xij
 alium — ʒij } Opium — gr. ij
 Boiled together for some time, } Creta prep. — gr XXXiv dis.
 into 8 doses — 4 to be taken
 in 24 hrs

Linds Antimonial Draught.

After y^e primæ viæ have been well cleared & then
 is moisture on y^e skin

R. Sal. Cornu Cerv. gr x.
 Succ. Lemonis ʒviij
 Vin. Antimon gr x
 Tart. Emet — gr ʒ/4

Er. Phyrick in Gonorrhœa

R. Calomel ʒj
 Gum arab ʒij
 Laud. ʒij aquae font ʒvj —

Barton in Pneumonia } Rush. in Chroni Typh. Diarrhea
 R. Nit. Potash gr XXXij } R. Ext. prep. ʒi
 Spuae ——— xij } Carb. Ammon ʒi
 Opium ——— i } Ag. Cinnamon ʒij
 Sac. alb. q. s. div. 8 doses } Laud. ʒj dor. table spoon.

Bitter Infusion } In Epistaxis
 R. Flor. Cham ʒss } R. Tart. Emet. gr i
 Rad. Serpenter ʒij } R. Spii gutt XXV.
 Aqua. font lbj }

Barton in Menorrhagia
 R. Alum ʒj Pulv. galla ʒss. in 10 doses
 in 4 or 5 times in 24 hrs. ———

In Haemorrhages.

R. Sacch. Latur. gr. viij } or R. Sac. Sat gr viij
 Oprii ——— i } Spuae ——— vj
 Spuae ——— iv } Oprii ——— griss
 Sacch. alb. gr x div 4 doses } Sac. alb. — viij 4 doses

Rush in Consumption. take Syrup
 Nourishm. d, Elecampane, Ling wort. of each
 one hand ful, Boil with sugar or molasses
 to the consistence of an extract. ———

Gillman in Cholera Infantum.

R. Pulv. Rhei. ℥j

Spicae. ℥j a cup full of
boiling water to be poured on them, a tea-
spoonful of y clear liquor to be taken ev 2 hrs.

Another

R. Pulv. Rhei. gr. xij

Sapo. Venet. gr. xxv

Magnesia alb. ℥ss. A. Anis. qtt v. div.

into 12 doses, Continue to give on in Milk & water till y
bowels be affected.

Marshall's Ant. Bil. Pills Barton in Hemiorania

R. Jalap ℥ss

Sapo. ℥ij

Calomel gr 6

R. vol. alk. ℥ij

Valerian ℥ij

Cort Peruv. ℥ss -

Dart. Emet. gr viij into 100 Pills.

Pulvis Stypticus one part of alum & 4 of Kino.

Liniment used by Dr. Clark in Chron. Rheum.

R. Camph ℥ij

ol. Oliv.

Sp. Carm. curāā ℥i

T. Cantharides ℥ij

to be applied to
the affected part.

Bayer's Solution in Chronic Rheumatism. ³³¹
℞. Gum Guaiacum ℥ij
— Arabic — ℥iij
Aq. Font ℥x — 31. Times a day.

Dever's in Fluor Alb.

℞. Sul. Zinc ℥i or Sac. Sat. ℥i
Aq. font. ℥x aqua. font ℥x.

Barton's Ointment in Chronic Rheumatism
℞. Sulph. acid ℥i m. with lard rub on; affected part.

Tonic Powder in Hypochondria.

℞. Carb. Ferri ℥ij
Ginger — ℥i
Rhubarb — ℥i into 8 parts 1. Times a day.

Clark in Dropsy ℞. Nit. Potas. ℥i diluted
Sulphuric acid. —

Reush's Tonic Powder

℞. Rubigo Ferri gr. x
Columbo & ginger aa ℥v — one three times a day

Rush for night sweats in Consumption.
 R. Calcined oyster shells $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ 3 times a day —

Rush to check Emetics.

R. Lime water 1 pt. Sweet Milk 2 pts. a table spoonful ^{for a dose}

Rush's Injection for Paralysis of γ Rectum.

R. Laudanum \mathfrak{v} ss pt. Turpentine $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$
 water $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$

Dr. Physick in Dropsy of γ Ovaries.

R. Sal. Tartar. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ Gum arab. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$
 Aq. font. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ a tab spoonful in 2 of Lemonade ^{2 or 3 hrs.} every

Barton's Camphorated Mercurial oint.

R. Camph. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$ Mercurial oint. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ M —

Itch Ointment

R. White precipitate of merc. soft. Pomatum $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$

Rush in Diarrhea

R Pulv. Galls $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ Pulv. Cinnamon. or
 Nutmeg $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$, boiling water one pint, boil

to a half a pint & strain, add a
 sufficiency of any kind to make up y^e loss of
^{water by} ~~for~~ evaporation during y^e process. afterwards
 make it into a syrup with sugar, the dose
 is a table spoonful 4 or 5 times a day —

Recipe for Chills & Fevers.

R. Red Bark 3ij one tea spoonful of
 Cream Tart. — 3ij the powder every hour
 Cloves Palo. 3ij during y^e intermission
 in a glass of wine, pre-
 vious to this y^e stomach & bowels should be evacuated.

In Diarrhea, attending the
 last stage of Pulmonary Consumption.

R. Galls 3ss.
 Nutmeg or cinⁿ. 3ij
 Spirit — lbj. the spirit to be
 set on fire & to continue burning till
 about one half is consumed, & during y^e time
 of burning, a piece of loaf sugar about y^e size
 of a small hen egg to be suspended in y^e flame
 till it melts, to which add 1/2 pt water — a table
 spoonful 2 or 3 times a day as y^e symptoms ^{grow} require.

An Injection of Acet. Capri

℞ acet. Cap. gr. vj ℞ acet. Cap. ℥ij
 d. div. - ℥viij or Spt. Sal. am. ℥iv
 water - ℥x M

Barton's Arsenic Pills.

℞. Arsenic gr $\frac{1}{6}$

Op. m. . $\frac{1}{14}$

Honey. q. s. One pill 3 times a day.

A Good Prescripⁿ. in Low Typhus

℞ pul. Cinchon. ℥j	} two table spoon- fuls to be given every 2 or 3 hrs. if above quan- tities may be increased.
Musamis Tr. ℥iss	
Cinnam. or Mintwat. ℥j	
Tr. Opii gut. L	
aq. font. ℥vj	

Griffiths Ton. Pills

℞. Gum. Resin Myrrh ℥ij

Sulph. Ferri

226 Carb. pot. aa ℥j M. pil. 60, two or
 3 or more, two or three times a day.

Antibilious Pills.

℞. Aloes Soc. ʒviij

Pulv. Rhei -

Gamboge

Cub. Potass

Sap. Venet. ā ā ʒiv

℞. Carophul. pul. 120 ft. m.

Less Antibilious Pills answer better for const. use than any other I have employed. The bulk is inconsiderable but they are extremely active - They are composed of Aloes, Calomel, Gamboge, & what I did not expect Tart. Emet. made into pills with ʒ Syrup of Buckthorn, in retention of menses, these pills are ʒ best Cathartic.

Tobacco Enema und by Pemberton.

℞. Tobac Nicot - ʒi

Agu. Fermentij - ʒx to stand ^{und} ½ hr. before.

In Dropsy.

℞. Pulv. Rad. Bellad ʒss	} ft. pulv x - one three times a day.
Pulv. Digitalis ʒi	
Sap. Tart. potass. ʒiiss	

Veruc Pills Hom. Pills

R. Ext. Cinchon	R. Ext. Gent. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$
Saltz of Steel	Rhei Vit. Tart. aa $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$
Ext. Gent. aa $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$	St. Ment. Gut. XXX
Inte 36 pills - 2. 3 times a day.	24 pills 2-3 times a day.

Pills in Jaundice	Plumers Pill in Sec. Syphilis
R. Aloe. Soc.	R. Calomel
R. Rhei	Sulph. Stat. aa $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$
Sap. Ven. aa $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$	G. Poudre. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$
18 pills - 1-2 or 3 times a day.	Made up with Bals. Cop. 48 pills, one night & morning —

For Dropsy in Aged & infirm persons.

R. Juniperus Communis $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$

Sulph. Ferri — $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$

Raphanus Rusticanus $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{ss}$

Hard Cyder — wine glass full,
occasionally thro' y^e day.

Rush in Acute Rheumatism — R. juice
of Poke berries $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ Spirits one quart
to be rubbed on y^e diseased part —

Rush to Choke Emetics

R. Lime water 1 pt. sweet milk 2 pts - table spoonful

(Dose)

Dr. Physic in Cancer & Stricture ulcers.

R. Simp Syr. or Panhion ℥j

America finely powdered ℥j

to be intimately mixed & spread upon lint.

The Black Drop (Armstrong on Typh)

Take half a pound of opium sliced: three hints of good verjuice; one & a half ounce of nutmegs; half an oz of saffron. Boil them to a proper thickness, then add a quarter of a lb of sugar, & two spoonfuls of yeast. Let the whole in a warm place near the fire for 6 or 8 weeks, then place it in the open air until it become a syrup; lastly, decant, filter & bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle. The preparation ought to yield about 2 pints of the strained liquor. 1 drop equal to 3 of tincture of opium.

340.

242

344

344

D 24-6

848

Dr. McDowell on Digestion. — 349

Darwin's Theory. When the pain of hunger requires relief, certain parts of the material world, which surround us, when applied to our palates, excite into action the muscles of deglutition, the material is swallowed into the stomach. Here the new aliment becomes mixed with certain animal fluids & undergoes a chemical process termed Digestion, which, however Chemistry has not learned to imitate out of the bodies of living animals or vegetables. This process seems very similar to the saccharine process in the lobes of farinaceous seeds as Barley when it begins to germinate, except that, along with the sugar, oil & mucilage are also produced; which form the chyle of animals which is very similar to their milk. — The reason I imagine, why this chyle-making or saccharine process, has not yet been imitated by chemical operations, is owing to the materials being in such a situation in respect to warmth, moisture & motion, that they will immediately change into the vinous or acetous fermentation; except the new sugar be absorbed by the numerous lacteal or lymphatic vessels, as soon as it is produced, which is not easy to be imitated.

Digestion. & in the laboratory. These lacteal vessels have mouths which are irritated into action by the stimulus of the fluid which surrounds them; & by animal selection or appetency they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their nature. Those parts for instance which are already converted into chyle, before they have time to undergo another change by a vinous or acetous fermentation. This animal absorption of fluids is almost visible to the naked eye in the action of the puncta lachrymaria: which imbibes the tears from the eye, & discharge them into the nostrils. Dr W. Corwell says in his lecture that hunger is a nervous sensation as opium will appease it.

Digestion or Chymification is the change which the food undergoes in the stomach by which it is converted into Chyme. The circumstances necessary to affect a healthy digestion of the food are

1. A certain degree of heat in the stomach.
2. A free mixture of saliva with the food in the ^(mouth)
3. A certain quantity of healthy gastric juice.
4. The natural peristaltic motion of the stomach
5. The pressure of the contraction & relaxation

Digestion of the Abdominal Muscles & dia-
phragm

From these circumstances the particles of the food are softened & dissolved, diluted & intimately mixed into a soft mass, called Chyme which passes thro' the pylorus of the stomach, into the Duodenum.

Chylification. This is the change of the Chyme in the small intestines into Chyle. The Chyme, in the Duodenum is mixed with the pancreatic juice, the bile & enteric juice; from which mixture, effected by the continuous peristaltic motion of the intestines, a milk like fluid is separated which is termed Chyle, & is absorbed by the pendulous pinnings of the lactals, & conveyed through the Mesentery into the Thoracic duct to be sent into the mixed with the blood, to form nutrition.

Chylification is performed sooner than Chymification & both are effected within three hours.

The excrementitious particles of the food, called the faeces, are propelled into the

~~Cecum~~ Cecum, through the Colon, where they acquire a peculiar smell, then into the rectum to be expelled.

The irritation of the faeces in the rectum induces it to contract, the sphincter relaxes & the faeces are protruded through the aperture of the anus by the pressure of the abdominal muscles, & the anus closed again by the action of the ~~the~~ action of the sphincter & levator muscles. -

~~Dr. L. L.~~

Of the Bones of the Pelvis.

The practical precepts & rules in Midwifery are easily understood & readily acquired. They arise evidently, from the structure & actions of the parts concerned in parturition, & whoever is well acquainted with this structure & these actions, may from such knowledge deduce all the valuable & important directions which constitute the Practice of Midwifery —

One of the first, & not the least important of the parts concerned in parturition is the pelvis, which must be examined not only on acc^t. of its connection with the Uterus & Vagina, but also of its own immediate relation to the delivery of the Child, & the obstacles which in many instances it opposes to its passage. The pelvis consists in the full grown female of 3 large bones, two of which are very irregular, having no near resemblance to any other object, on which acc^t. they have been called the os irregularis. These from the

Pelvis. } ³⁵⁴ sides & front of the basin or Pelvis.

The back part consists of a triangular bone called the Os Sacrum, to the inferior extremity of which is attached by a movable articulation, a small bone which from its supposed resemblance to the beak of a Cuckoo has been named the Os Coccygis. The Os Innomin^m. in infancy consists of 3 pieces. The upper portion is called the Ilium or haunch bone, the under, the Ischium or seat bone, & the Anterior which is the smallest of the three the Os Pubis or Thane bone. These all join together in the Acetab^m. or socket formed for receiving the os femoris & are connected by a very firm gristle or cartilage. This before the age of puberty is converted into bone. so that the 3 pieces are consolidated into one, though the names given to the bones originally are retained.

(Then follows another anatomical description of the Pelvis)

Brim & Outlet of the Pelvis. —

The pelvis has been divided into the great & little, the first being formed by the expansion of of the Iliac the second comprehending all that part which is called the cavity of the pelvis which lies below the Linea Ilio-pectinea.

The Cavity of the pelvis is the part of the chief importance in Midwifery & consists of the brim or entrance, the cavity itself & the outlet.

The brim of the pelvis approaches nearer the oval than any other part, the short diameter of this, extends from the symphysis of the pubis to the top of the Sacrum.

This has been called the Conjugate or Anterior Diameter & measures 4 inches,

The lateral Diameter — 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches

& the Diagonal Diameter, or a line drawn from the sacro-spliac symphysis to the opposite acetabulum measures 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches;

but as the psoas Muscles & iliac vessels overhang the brim a very little at the sides,

Pelvis. 3 ~~4~~ The diagonal Diameter in the recent subject appears to be the longest. From the Iliac Spine Lymphysis to the crest of the Pubis on the same side is $4\frac{1}{2}$ Inches.

From the top of the Sacrum to that part of the brim which is directly above the foramen Thyroidium is $3\frac{1}{2}$ Inches. The line, if drawn to the Acetabulum in place of the Foramen is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch shorter.

A line drawn across the fore part of the brim from one Acetabulum to the other is nearly $4\frac{1}{4}$ Inches.

The long Diameter extends from the Lymphysis to the Coccyx & measures, when that bone is pushed back, as in labour 5 Inches but an inch less when it is not.

The transverse diameter from one tuberosity of the Ischium to the other is 4 Inches.

The outlet of the pelvis differs materially from the brim in this respect that its margins are not all on the same level, an oval wire will represent the brim, but if applied to the outlet it must be curved —

Pelvis. 3 The outlet from the symphysis pubis to the tuberosity of the Ischium is semi-oval but behind it becomes more irregular & bends upwards & backwards. The arch of the pubis or the fore part of the outlet is 4 inches broad at its base; and a perpendicular line dropped from its centre to the bone is full 2 inches long. The top of the arch will permit a circular body to come in contact with it whose diameter is an inch & a quarter. The length of each limb of the arch is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The Cavity of the pelvis is the next part to be considered. It is of unequal depth.

(Dimensions of the Different parts of the Cavity, itself.)

An Oblique line drawn from the sacro-iliac junction on one side down to the opposite tuberosity measures 6 inches, and the long axis of the child's head corresponds to this line.

From the ramus of the Ischium to the opposite sacro-iliac junction is 5 inches.

358
Pubis From the top of the arch of the
pubis, or origin of the Urethra. to the se-
cond bone of the sacrum. is $4\frac{5}{8}$ to 5 inches.
A line drawn from the top of the arch to
the top of the sacrum is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch
more than the antero-posterior diameter of the br.
From the top of the arch to the spine of the
ischium is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

From the tuberosity of the ischium to the
centre of the sacrum is 4 inches
From the back part of the tuberosity to the
sacro-iliac junction on the same side is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in
From the extremity of the tuberosity to the
spine of the ischium is 2 inches. From
the spine to the sacrum 2 inches.

From the top of the arch of the pubis to
the plane of the ischium is 2 inches. The
breadth of the plane itself is 2 inches.

So that a line traversing these different
parts from the symphysis to the sacrum
would measure, including its right in-
creases 6 inches. From the tuberosity
to the inferior part of the Thyroid is $1\frac{1}{2}$

359

inch. The long diameter of the sacro-sciatic notch is $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, the short $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Size of the Head.

The longest diameter of the child's head is from the vertex to the chin. this is nearly 5 inches. From the root of the nose to the vertex (which is called the long diameter) & from the chin to the central portion of the sagittal suture measures 4 inches. From the one parietal protuberance to the other (which is called the transverse diameter a transverse line measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 3 inches & $\frac{1}{2}$. From the nape of the neck to the crown of the head is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches & is called the perpendicular diameter. From one temple to the other is $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. From the occiput to the chin along the base of the cranium is 4 inches & $\frac{1}{2}$.

From one mastoid process to the other along the base is about 2 inches. From cheek to cheek is 3 inches.

These are the average dimensions of the head, yet owing to the nature of the sutures they may be diminished & the shape of the head altered; the one bone may be pushed a little way under the other, & by pressure the length of the head may be considerably increased while its breadth is diminished.

Soft parts in the Pelvis.

Various strong & large muscles pass from the spine & pelvis to the thigh bones & act as powerful bands, strengthening in a very great degree, the articulations of the pelvis. There it is not requisite to describe: but it will be useful, briefly, to notice the soft parts which line the pelvis & which may be acted upon by the Child's head during labour.

When we remove the peritoneum from the pelvis, we observe that all the under portion of the os innominatum & part of the sacrum are covered with a layer of muscular fibres, which arises at the brim of the pelvis & can be traced all the way down

361

to the extremity of the rectum. This is the levator ani. It is a strong muscle with many glossy tendinous fibres, especially at the fore part where it lines the ossa pubis. Under the Symphysis it is pierced by the Urethra & Vagina & during the passage of the child's head those fibres which surround the vagina must be considerably distended, & this is more readily effected as the anus is brought forward when the perineum is distended.

The second, under this on each side we have arising from the membrane that fills up the Thyroid hole & also from the margins of the hole & the inner surface of the ischium the Obturator internus which forms at that part a soft substance or cushion of flesh the fibres running backwards & downwards terminating in a tendon which passes over the sacro-sciatic notch running on it as on a pulley in order to reach the root of the Trochanter.

Thence we find the pyriformis arising from

the under part of the hollow of the Sacrum & also passing out at the notch to be inserted with the obturator for laborious parturition the injury or pressure which these muscles sustain is one cause of the uneasiness felt in moving the thighs.

Fourth. From the spine of the Oschium originates the Coccygeus which runs backwards to be inserted into the side of the coccyx, in order to move & support it. This gradually becomes broader as we recede from its origin & is spread on the inside of the sacro-sciatic ligament. Thus the cavity of the pelvis is lined with muscular substances, whose fibres are disposed in a very regular order & which are exhibited when the peritonaeum & its cellular substances are removed.

Fifth. When we look at the upper part of the Os Ilium we find all the hollow of the Os Ilium occupied with the Gluteus Internus, the tendon of which passes over the fore part of the pelvis to reach the trochanter of the thigh. Part of this muscle is covered by the Gras which arises from

the lumbar vertebrae & passes down ³⁴³
the side of the brim of the pelvis, to go out
with the former muscle, though just upon the
brim it does not encroach upon it so as percepti-
bly to lessen the cavity. These muscles afford a soft
support to the intestines & gravid uterus. The ⁴⁰ ~~Artis~~ ^{re} ~~nerv~~
Deformed Pelvis. The Pelvis may be deformed from
Rickets, Morbidities of the Os, Exostosis & Tumours. In order to ascer-
tain the degree of deformity & the capacity of the pelvis, different
instruments have been invented, some of which are intended
to be introduced within the pelvis & others to be applied on the
outside deducting a certain no. of inches for $\frac{1}{2}$ thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ pa-
his osseum & soft parts. But these methods are so very uncertain,
that I do not know any person who makes use of them in
practice: For the hand & finger is the best pelvimeter & must
in all cases when an accurate knowledge is need^d. be in-
troduced into the vagina.

For an account of the diseases of the uterus
⁴⁰ Dr. Hall refers to Denman, James Burns
Lectures &c.

A.	page
Animal Pathology	5
Angina Maligna	134
Aphthae	140
Anthrax	173
Atonia Gout	198
Arthropodosis.	205
Apoplexy	209
Asthma 227 Angina Pectoris 231 Anemia 242	
B.	

Blisters Application	47
Burns	174

	Cynanche Trachealis 229
Causes of Diseases	6
Contagions	41
Crodera Morbus	68
Catarrh	100
Cystitis	100
Catatepsy	215
Convulsions 223 Chorea St. vitii 227	

D

D.

Diagnosis	13	Dropsy	240
Dysentery	69		
Dysentericula	75		
Dyspepsia ^{na}	231		
Diarrhea	234	Dyspepsia	235

E.

Erysipelas — 143

Enteritis 158

Epistaxis 184

Epilepsia 223 F.

Fever Theory of 16

Febricula — 66

G.

Gastritis 157

Gout 180

H.

Hepatitis 150

H

Haemorrhoids 167

Haemorrhagy 175

Haemoptisis 181

Haematemesis 184

Hydrophobia 222

Hysteria 225

Hypochondriasis 238

Love 243

M

Measles 131

Miliary Fever 145

I.

Inflammation Phenomena 231 Mania — 241

Intermittent Fever 75

N

Nephritis 188
 Nervous Diseases 208

S

Small Pox 123
 Scarlatina Anginosa 135
 Syncope 244

Stomachalgia 153

Ophthalmia 169

Psoriasis 231 Pyrosis 232

Pneumonia 92

Phthisis pulmonalis 165

Pneumitis 146

Phrenitis 148

Phlogosis 172

Parotichia 173

Rheumatism 104

Rheumatism 201

Rachitis 256

T

Tympany 248

Tetanus 217

Tuber 246

Trophylaxis 213 Palsy 215

Vancilla 142

Et

Plasticaria 146

Pinus arctica 263

Camphor 266

Dr Hall 271

Chapman's Fluap 275

Receper from prof. Barton 323

Dr W. Dowel on Digestion 349

Dr Hall's paper 353

— size of y head 359

368.

Med. Hist.
MS.

B
39





Med. Hist.
MS.
B
39

